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MISCELLANIES.

[From the Knickerbocker.

INDIAN NAMES.

BY MRS L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"How can the red men be forgotten, while so many of our states and territories, rivers and lakes, are designated by their names?"

Ye say they all have past away
That noble race and brave,
That their light canoes have vanish'd
From off the crested wave,
That 'mid the forests where they roam'd
There rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash it out.

Yes, where Ontario's billow
Like ocean's surge is curl'd,
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake
The echo of the world,
Where red Missouri bringeth
Rich tribute from the west,
And Rappahannock sweetly sleeps
On green Virginia's breast.

Ye say their cone-like cabins
That cluster'd o'er the vale,
Have disappear'd as wither'd leaves
Before the Autumn gale:
But their memory liveth on your hills,
Their baptism on your shore,
Your everlasting rivers speak
Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it
Within her lordly crown,
And broad Ohio bears it
Amid his young renown.
Connecticut has wreath'd it
Where her quiet foliage waves,
And bold Kentucky breath'd it hoarse,
Through all her ancient caves.

Wachusett hides their lingering voice
Within his rocky heart,
And Alleghany graves its tone
Throughout his lofty chart.
Monadnock on his forehead hoar
Doth seal the sacred trust,
Your mountains build their monument,
Though ye give the winds their dust.

Ye doom those red-brow'd brethren
The insects of an hour,
Forgotten and despised, amid
The regions of their power.
Ye drive them from their fathers' lands,
Ye break of faith the seal.
But can ye from the Court of Heaven
Exclude their last appeal?

Ye see their unresisting tribes
With toil-worn step and slow,
Onward through trackless deserts press,
A caravan of wo.
Think ye the Eternal's ear is deaf?
His sleepless vision dim?
Think ye the *soul's blood* may not cry
From that far land to Him?

THE DESERTERS.

The following narrative was found among the papers of Mr Mason, Secretary to the Duke of Cumberland:—

There were in the ——— regiment two young soldiers above the common level, both from the same place, a town in Lancashire; and each had much friendship for the other. They had enlisted together, through different motives; they marched together, and were inhabitants of the same tent.—One, whom I shall call *the lover*, had enrolled his name through an uneasiness from being disappointed in what he thought all his happiness was centered, the marrying of a sweet girl of his own town, by whom he was much beloved. Her relations were inexorable, and his hopes in vain. The other a lad of spirit, believing the soldier's life as fine as the recruiting officer had described it, willing to see wars, accompany his friend, and serve his country, likewise accepted the king's pictures; and was enrolled in the company. He was called the volunteer. He was the only son of his mother, and she a widow; she much grieved at this step which he had taken without her privity or consent; but being in an easy situation, and not wanting his assistance for her support, she lamented only through affection for him. The widow sent forth her son with tears and blessings; the maid eyed her lover from a distant window, (a nearer approach not being permitted) and beat time to his steps with her heart till he was out of sight; and then sent her soul after him, in a deep sigh.—They had not been long in the camp before the volunteer had woful proof of the wide difference between the ideal gentleman and soldier, which he had dressed up in his imagination, and the miserable, half-starved food for powder. As for the lover, he was insensible to hardships of the body; the agitations of his mind absorbed his whole attention. In vain had he endeavored to fly from the object of his love; he brought his person only, leaving his thoughts and his heart behind him, and was absent from himself in the noise and bustle of the day, as in a silent midnight watch, or when stretched upon his bed at night. They communicated their situation to each other, and took the fatal resolution to desert. Thus winged by love, and urged by fear, the hills of Scotland flew from their heels; and they had arrived at a village within a mile of their own town, when they were overtaken by a horse pursuit, and re-conducted to their camp. A court martial was held, and they were condemned to die; but the General ordered, as is usual in such cases, that they should cast lots, and only one of them suffer. At the appointed time the ring was formed, the drum placed in the centre, with the box and dice upon its head, and the delinquents made to enter.

The horrors which sat brooding on their souls, the preceding night, and were now overwhelming them, at the awful crisis, were strongly painted in their wan and pallid countenances. Their friendship was real and sincere, but not of that fabulous and heroic kind as to wish to die for each other: each wished to live; and each was disquieted at the thought, that his safety must be built on the welfare of his friend. They alternately requested each other to begin. The lover looked earnestly at the little instruments of death, took them in his trembling hand, and quickly laid them down. The officer was obliged to interpose and command the volunteer to throw; he lifted the box in the right hand, then shifted it into the left, and gave it to his right again; and, as if ashamed of weakness or superstition, cast his eyes upwards for a moment, and was in the act to throw, when the shrieks of female sorrow struck his ear, and in burst from an opposite part of the circle, the widow and the maid;—their hair dishevelled and their garments by travelling, soiled and torn.

What a sight was this! the mother and son on one side of the drum, and the maid and lover on the other! The first transports of their frantic joy at finding them alive, were soon abated by the dreadful uncertainty of what must follow. The officer was a man who did not hurry the volunteer to throw. He put his hand to the box of his own accord, his mother fell prostrate upon the earth, as did also the maid, and both, with equal consistency and fervor, poured forth their different prayers.

He threw nine, a gleam of imperfect joy lighted upon the widow's face: and she looked as you might suppose her to have done, it standing on the shore, she had seen her son shipwrecked, buffeting the waves; when presently he gains a raft and is paddling to shore, and already she thinks to feel his fond embrace, but still is anxious, lest even yet some envious billow should snatch him forever from her eyes. Meanwhile the lovers giving up all for lost were locked in each other's arms and entreated to be killed thus together on the spot. She was held from him by force. He advanced towards the drum with much the same air as he would have ascended a ladder for his execution. He threw ten! the maid sprang, from the ground as if she would leap to heaven: he caught her in his arms; they fainted on each other's neck and recovered only to faint again. The volunteer was the least affected of the four; and all his attentions were employed about his mother, whose head was on his lap:—but she was insensible to his care. Soon after the women had rushed into the ring, an officer had run to the duke's tent, to inform him of the uncommon tenderness of the scene. He accompanied the officer to the spot, and standing behind the first rank was an unobservant spectator of the whole transaction. He could hold out no longer; he came into the circle, raised the widow, and echoing in her ear, "he is pardoned," restored her to life and happiness, together. Then turning to the lovers, he commanded them to go immediately to their chaplain, to be united by that tie which death only could dissolve. He often declared he felt more pleasure from this action, than from the battle of Colloden. He shed tears; but they were not those of Alexander, when he wept for more worlds to conquer.

THE LAND.

"I've been upon the moonlight deep,
When the wind had died away,
And, like an ocean god asleep,
The bark majestic lay;
But lovelier is the varied scene,—
The hill, the lake, the tree,
When bathed in light of Midnight's queen—
The land! the land for me!

The glancing waves I've glided o'er,
When gently blew the breeze;
But sweeter was the distant shore—
The zephyr 'mong the trees,
The murmur of the mountain rill,
The blossoms waving free,
The song of birds on every hill—
The land! the land for me!

The billows I have been among,
When they roll'd in mountain's dark;
And night her blackest curtain hung
Around our heaving bark;
But give me, when the storm is fierce,
My home and fireside glee;
Where winds may howl but dare not pierce—
The land! the land for me!

And when around the lightning flash'd,
I've been upon the deep;
And to the gulph beneath I've dash'd
Adown the liquid steep;
But now that I am safe on shore,
There ever let me be;
The sea let *others* wander o'er—
The *land!* the *land* for *me!*"

THE NEAPOLITAN BRIGAND.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The Governor of a city in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, wishing to suppress the outrageous and bold depredations of a numerous band of robbers, who ravaged the surrounding country, published a decree, in which he promised pardon and a sum of money to every brigand who should deliver up to him one of his comrades, living or dead. This decree reached the ears of the brigands, who were collected together in their retreat in the mountains. They had just captured a rich booty, and were dividing the spoil, which they owed to their own audacity, and above all to the courage of their young and intrepid leader. He, seated apart from the rest, silent and dejected, partook not of the general satisfaction. Slightly wounded in the combat which had taken place with the travellers, who had dearly sold their lives and fortunes, he was holding out his arm to a pretty young girl, who bound up the wounds. Near him lay the black mask, which he had just taken off, and which served him as a disguise in these perilous enterprises.

Upon hearing the decree read, the brigands started up, and grasped their weapons with indignation at the governor who could believe them capable of purchasing their liberty and a few pieces of gold, at the price of treason and infamy. The lieutenant, especially, could not overcome his boiling fury; for although he had grown grey in crime, he possessed that species of honor which revolts at the idea of a meanness, and he swore he would punish the governor for having treated them so contemptuously.

The captain alone expressed neither indignation nor anger; he was heard to murmur these words: "The governor does his duty. Do we not merit the contempt of mankind, as well as their hatred? are not they worthy of every species of affront, every kind of punishment, who daily outrage every law, human and divine?"

Guisardi (such was the lieutenant's name) entertained a violent hatred towards his captain; for this young man had disputed the command with him, which was due to his long services, and had proved successful. Deeds skilfully achieved, calmness, and daring courage, united with a mental superiority, which imposed upon these ferocious but simple minded men, had quickly obtained for Paola the title of their captain, and with the title, the confidence and blind obedience of the whole troop.

This enmity towards the young commander, operated very powerfully in the unregulated mind of Guisardi, and was augmented by jealousy, for he had become enamored of Floretta, the young girl whom we represented dressing the arm of the young chief.—Floretta had accompanied this young man upon his joining the troop, and ever since she had constantly shared with the devotion of love, the fatigues and dangers of his new condition, repulsing the addresses of Guisardi with just abhorrence. He was, however, in possession of an important secret.

The brigands had entered their mountain cave in order to take necessary repose, and once more count over their treasure ere they gave themselves up to sleep. The captain remained alone, but soon retired to take his customary ramble among the recess of the mountains. Guisardi followed his steps at a distance, when he suddenly took a winding road, and placing himself at the turn of a defile, awaited the arrival of Paola. As soon as he approached, Guisardi, with a stroke of his poignard, extended him dead at his foot; he then severed the head from the body, and placing it in an iron casket, immediately set off to the town where the governor resided.

Upon Guisardi's arrival at the governor's palace, every thing wore a joyous aspect; it was a day of festivity, for they were celebrating the marriage of one of the governor's daughters. Before admitting him, the guards demanded his name and business; he made himself known, pronouncing a name which was the terror of the whole country, adding that taking advantage of the amnesty, he had brought the head of his chief, the famous Paolo, a name no less famous than his own. He was introduced into the saloon where the governor was then seated, surrounded by his courtiers and family. The governor's daughters, horrified, would have retired from the apartment, had not their father prevented them. This man, said he, is guilty but repentant, and has avenged society with his own hand. Remain, my children, and endeavor to overcome this weakness. Give, added he to the attendants, a seat to our new guest, and some refreshments. Lieutenant Guisardi, repose yourself awhile, here is wine; and when I rise from table we will open your casket, for I am curious to behold the head of this famous captain who has caused us so much alarm, and in return for this present, you shall receive your liberty and the promised reward.

The feast continued amid songs and rejoicing, when at length the governor rising from table, and approaching the brigand, silently seated near his casket; he opens it. What does he behold? The head of his own son—of that son whose wild youth and ungovernable passions had long afflicted his family; and who, the previous year, had disappeared from the paternal home, without leaving any traces of his flight, at the moment of contracting a brilliant alliance, which would have fulfilled, not only his own wishes, but the hopes and ambition of his father.

The unfortunate father subdued his grief, and presented the robber the promised reward. "Keep your gold," said the man haughtily, "I wished to punish you for believing us capable of such infamous treachery. The evil you wished to cause us, falls upon your own head. I am revenged! I am free! Adieu!"

EXTRACTS FROM NEW WORKS.

[From the Token.]

THE STORM AT NIGHT.

'Tis a dreary thing to be
Tossing on the wide, wide sea,
When the sun has set in clouds,
And the wind sighs through the shrouds,
With a voice, and with a tone,
Like a living creature's moan!

Look! how wildly swells the surge,
Round the black horizon's verge;
See! the giant billows rise,
From the ocean to the skies,
While the seabird wheels his flight,
O'er their crests of fleecy white.

List! the wind is wakening fast;
All the sky is overcast:
And the dark clouds hurrying trail
In the pathway of the gale:
And our brave ship feels a shock,
That might rend the deep-set rock.

Falls the strain'd and shiver'd mast!
Spars are scatter'd by the blast;
And the sails are torn asunder,
As a cloud is rent by thunder;
And the struggling vessel shakes,
As the wild sea o'er her breaks.

Ah! what sudden light is this,
Blazing on the dark abyss?
Lo, the full moon rears her form
Mid the cloud-rifts of the storm,
And athwart the troubled air,
Shines like hope upon despair!

Every leaping billow gleams
With the lustre of her beams,
And lifts high its fiery plume,
Through the midnight's parting gloom;
While the foam in flakes of gold,
O'er the sinking deck is roll'd.

Father! low on bended knee,
Humbled, weak, we look to thee!
Spare us midst the fearful fight
Of the raging winds to-night;
Guide us o'er the threat'ning wave,
Save us—thou alone canst save! E. S.

[From "Characteristics of Women."

SHAKSPEARE'S JULIET.

"It is not without emotion that I attempt to touch on the character of Juliet. Such beautiful things have already been said of her—only to be exceeded in beauty by the subject that inspired them!—it is impossible to say any thing better: but it is possible to say something more. Such in fact is the simplicity, the truth, and loveliness of Juliet's character, that we are not at first aware of its complexity, its depth, and its variety. There is in it an intensity of passion, a singleness of purpose, an entireness, a completeness of effect, which we feel as a whole: and to attempt to analyze the impression thus conveyed at once to soul and sense, is as if while hanging over a half-blown rose, and revelling in its intoxicating perfume, we should pull it asunder, leaflet by leaflet, the better to display its bloom and fragrance. Yet how otherwise should we disclose the wonders of its formation, or do justice to the skill of the divine hand that hath thus fashioned it in its beauty?

"Love, as a passion forms the groundwork of the drama. Now, admitting the axiom of Rochefoucauld, that there is but one love, though a thousand different copies, yet the true sentiment itself has as many different aspects as the human soul of which it forms a part. It is not only modified by the individual character and temperament but it is under the influence of clime and circumstance. The love that is calm in one moment, shall show itself vehement and tumultuous at another. The love that is wild and passionate in the south, is deep and contemplative in the north: as the Spanish or Roman girl perhaps poisons a rival, or stabs herself for the sake of a living lover, and the German or Russian girl pines into the grave for the love of the false, the absent, or the dead. Love is ardent or deep, bold or timid, jealous or confiding, impatient or humble, hopeful or desponding—and yet there are not many loves, but one love.

"All Shakspeare's women, being essentially women, either love, or have loved, or are capable of loving; but Juliet is love itself. The passion is her state of being, and out of it she has no existence. It is the soul within her soul; the pulse within her heart; the life-blood along her veins, 'bending with every atom of her frame.' The love that is so chaste and dignified in Portia—so airy-delicate, and fearless in Miranda—so sweetly confiding in Perdita—so playfully fond in Rosalind—so constant in Imogen—so devoted in Desdemona—so fervent in Helen—so tender in Viola—is each and all of these in Juliet. All these remind us of her; but she reminds us of nothing but her own sweet self; or, if she does, it is of the Gismunda, or the Lisetta, or the Fiammineta of Boccaccio, to whom she is allied not in the character or circumstances, but in the truly Italian spirit, the glowing, national complexion of the portrait.*

"There was an Italian painter who said that the secret of all effects in color consisted in white upon black and black upon white. How perfectly did Shakspeare understand this secret of effect! and how beautfully he has exemplified it in Juliet!

'So shows a snowy dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews!'†

"Thus she and her lover are in contrast with all around them. They are all love, surrounded with all hate; all harmony, surrounded with all discord; all pure nature, in the midst of polished and artificial life. Juliet, like Portia, is the foster-child of opulence and splendor: she dwells in a fairy city—she has been nurtured in a palace—she clasps her robe with jewels—she braids her hair with rainbow-tinted pearls: but in herself she has no more connexion with the trappings around her, than the lovely exotic transplanted from some Eden-like climate, has with the carved and gilded conservatory which has reared and sheltered its luxuriant beauty.

"But in this vivid impression of contrast, there is nothing abrupt or harsh. A tissue of beautiful poetry weaves together the principal figures and the subordinate personages. The consistent truth of the costume, and exquisite gradations of relief with which the most opposite hues are approximated blend all into harmony. Romeo and Juliet are no, poetical beings placed on a prosaic back ground; nor are they like Thekla and Max in the Wallenstein, two angels of light amid the darkest and harshest, the most debased and revolting aspects of humanity; but every circumstance, and every personage, and every shade of character in each tends to the development of the sentiment which is the subject of the drama. The poetry, too, the richest that can possibly be conceived, is interfused through all the characters; the splendid imagery lavished upon all with the careless prodigality of genius, and all is lighted up into such a sunny brilliancy of effect, as though Shakspeare had really transported himself into Italy, and had drunk to intoxication of her genial atmosphere. How truly it has been said 'although Romeo and Juliet are in love, they are not love-sick!' What a false idea would any thing of the mere whining amoroso, give us of Romeo, such as he is really in Shakspeare—the noble, gallant, ardent, brave, and witty! And Juliet—with even less truth could the phrase or idea apply to her! The picture in 'Twelfth Night' of the Wan girl dying of love, 'who pined in thought, and with a green and yellow melancholy,' would never surely occur to us, when thinking on the enamoured and impassioned Juliet, in whose bosom love keeps a fiery vigil, kindling tenderness into enthusiasm, enthusiasm into passion, passion into heroism!—No, the whole sentiment of the play is of a far different cast. It is flushed with the genial spirit of the south; it tastes of youth, and of the essence of youth; of life, and of the very sap of life.† We have indeed the struggle of love against evil destinies and a thorny world; the pain, the grief, the anguish, the terror, the despair: the aching adieu; the pang unutterable of parted affection; and rapture, and truth, and tenderness, trampled into an early grave; but still an Elysian grace lingers round the whole, and the blue sky of Italy bends over all!

"In the delineation of that sentiment which forms the groundwork of the drama, nothing in fact can equal the power of the picture, but its inexpressible sweetness and perfect grace; the passion which has taken possession of Juliet's whole soul, has the force, the rapidity, the resistless violence of the torrent; but she is herself as 'moving delicate, as fair, as soft, as flexible as the willow that bends over it, whose light leaves tremble even with the motion of the current which hurries beneath them. But at the same time, that the pervading sentiment is never lost sight of, and is one and the same throughout, the individual part of the character in all its variety is developed, and marked with the nicest discrimination. For instance,—the simplicity of Juliet is very different from the simplicity of Miranda: her innocence is not the innocence of a desert island. The energy she displays does not once remind us of the moral grandeur of Isabel, or the intellectual power of Portia; it is founded in the strength of passion, not in the strength of character; it is accidental rather than inherent, rising with the tide of feeling or temper, and with it subsiding. Her romance is not the pastoral romance of Perdita, nor the fanciful romance of Viola; it is the romance of a tender heart and poetical imagination. Her experience is not ignorance; she has heard that there is such a thing as falsehood, though she can scarcely conceive it. Her mother and her nurse have perhaps warned her against flattering vows and man's inconstancy; or she has even

——Turned the tale by Ariosto told.
Of fair Olympia, loved, and left of old!‡

Hence that bashful doubt dispelled almost as soon as felt—

Ah, gentle Romeo!
If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully.

That conscious shrinking from her own confession—

Fain would I dwell on form; fain, fain deny
What I have spoke!

The ingenious simplicity of her avowal—

Or if thou think'st I am too quickly won,
I'll frown and be perverse, and say thee nay,
So thou wilt woo—but else, not for the world!

And the touching, timid delicacy, with which she throws herself for forbearance and pardon upon the tenderness of him she loves, even for the love she bears him—

Therefore pardon me,
And not impute this yielding to light love,
Which the dark night hath so discovered.

In the alternative which she afterwards places before her lover with such a charming mixture of conscious delicacy and girlish simplicity, there is that jealousy of female honor which precept and education have infused into her mind, without one real doubt of his truth, or the slightest hesitation in her self abandonment; for she does not even wait to hear his asservations:

But if thou mean'st not well, I do beseech thee
To cease thy suit, and leave me to my grief

ROMEO.

So thrive my soul——

JULIET.

A thousand times, good night!

"But all these flatterings between native impulses and maiden fears become gradually absorbed, swept away, lost and swallowed up in the depth and enthusiasm of confiding love.

My bounty is as boundless as the sea,
My love as deep; the more I give to you
The more I have—for both are infinite.

"What a picture of the young heart, that sees no bound to its hopes, no end to its affections! For what was to hinder the thrilling tide of pleasure which had just gushed from her heart, from flowing on without stint or measure, but experience, which she was yet without? What was to abate the transport of the first sweet sense of pleasure, which her heart had just tasted, but indifference, to which she was yet a stranger?

What was there to check the ardour of hope, of faith, of constancy, just rising in her breast, but disappointment, which she had never yet felt?‖"

* "Lord Byron remarked of the Italian women, (and he could speak *avec connaissance de fait,*) that they are the only women in the world capable of impressions, at once very sudden and very durable; which, he adds is to be found in no other nation. Mr Moore observes afterwards, how completely an Italian woman, either from nature or her social position, is led to invert the usual course of frailty among ourselves, and weak in resisting the first impulses of passion, to reserve the whole strength of her character for a display of constancy and devotedness afterwards. Both these traits of national character are exemplified in Juliet.—*Moore's Life of Byron*, vol. ii. p. 303, 339, 4to ee.

† "*La seve de la vie* is an exhression used somewhere by Madame de Stael."

‡ "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays."

[*From the Memoirs of Vice Admiral Blackwood.*]

THE BRITISH NAVY. This Island has mainly owed her greatness to her Navy; nor in all the revolutions among kingdoms and empires, that may be destined to take place in time, can we imagine a condition of the world in which her greatness will not still have to be guarded by the same power. It represents the national character in its most formidable attributes, and embodies the national might in the most magnificent impersonation. The British Navy—these are words of fear to tyrants, and of succour to slaves. All shores have been shaken by that thunder; and usurpation has felt the crown falling from its forehead,

"As patriot hopes arise, and doubts are dumb,
When bold, in Freedom's cause, the Sons of Ocean come!"

In none of those great sea-fights with the intrepid and skilful Hollanders, were our fleets vanquished; some were doubtful or drawn battles; in most our flag flew in triumph. Previous to their Great Revolution the French never could cope with us at sea; ever after it, whether engaging our fleets, with their own, or in junction with the Spaniard, they sustained signal and total overthrows. As certain was the same issue in all single combats between ship and ship; and our enemies fought not for the glory of victory, but of resistance against inevitable defeat. The glories even of Hawke and Rodney were eclipsed by those of Jervis and Nelson—and the dominion of the seas settled at Aboukir and Trafalgar.

The Americans are of our own blood, and they fought against us, both on shore and sea, in a way worthy of their national origin. At sea, in almost all their victories, but not in all, they were greatly, in some overwhelmingly, superior in force; nor need we now either be surprised or mortified at the issue of such combats. Britain ought rather to be proud that her flag had never been struck on the sea, and then always with honor, but to her own sons, who, for that freedom's sake which has ever been her own glory, had been nobly rebellious, and in their independence had shown that they were worthy to contend with the heroes of that country from whom they derived their own descent. Never more may they meet us as enemies! Providence seems to have assigned to this small island, and to that mighty continent, a different destiny, but equally great; and may both, now and ever, be fulfilled in peace! America, if her councils continue to be wise, will never seek to be a great naval power. Britain will never cease to uphold her fleets, else of no avail will be her armies; together flourishing, they will still go forth, should need ever be "conquering and to conquer;" but against none, let us all devoutly hope, but the enemies of liberty, and law, and social order, without which, either to men or states, what is life?

[From the Token.]

LINES,

WRITTEN IN A BOOK BELONGING TO A YOUNG LADY, WHOM THE WRITER HAD NOT SEEN SINCE HER CHILDHOOD.—BY J. H. GRIFFLIN.

I pass'd one gorgeous evening,
As day began to pale—
But once I pass'd—a quiet lake
Within a lonely vale.

Its shores were fringed with willows,
And many a flower was seen
Above the placid mirror,
That show'd the sky's serene.

How often since I left it,
That quiet little lake,
Has heard the storm above it,
In peals of thunder break;

The summer flower has left it,
Its willows lost their glow,
And in ice has winter bound it,
And imprison'd it in snow.

But through the changing seasons—
In bright or cloudy day—
I see thee lake of summer!
By the evening's softest ray.

And once in gladdest boyhood,
I knew a careless child,
With rosy cheek, and eye, and heart,
How joyous and how wild!

How often since that moment,
Her voice has sung with glee,
How brightened is her beauty,
May not be sung by me!

In sunshine or in shadow,
Her pathway may have past!
I see her only with the step,
She bounded by me last.

ACCOUNT OF A WEST INDIA HURRICANE.

The same author from whose "Transatlantic Sketches" we quoted last week gives an appalling description of the dreadful hurricane which desolated Barbadoes and other British West India Islands in the Autumn of 1831. It is chiefly compiled, he says, from authentic documents; but we have never seen an account of its ravages in so graphical a shape.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 10th of August, certain appearances in the sky indicated unsettled weather, and many persons in Bridgetown prognosticated that there would be a gale before the morning, but few anticipated so dreadful a visitation as that which took place. The wind was at times rather high, and about ten o'clock there was a shower of rain, which was succeeded by a calm; after this a dense mass of clouds gathered over the horizon, and remained for some time suspended in a gloomy canopy over the devoted island, as if the spirit of the storm was looking down from his dark throne, and contemplating the feeble works of man which he was about to overthrow.

At midnight the clouds burst in a severe squall, which was followed by a torrent of rain. Then a smart breeze set in from the north-east, and the atmosphere was clear and bright, and smiled as it were malignantly for a while: the wind increased; in two hours it blew a tremendous gale, and the atmosphere, portentously dark, was lighted up at short intervals with vivid flashes of the electric fluid. At half past two the gale lulled; but at three came the force of the hurricane, when heavy, sudden, and awful gusts seemed to shake the foundation of the island itself.

"And all around, the clouds, the air, the sea,
Rose from unnatural, dead tranquillity;
And came to battle with their legions."

Then the work of destruction commenced; every succeeding five minutes there was heard in the town the dreadful crash of falling trees, chimneys, roofs, and houses themselves, above the roaring of the gale. Those who had cellars to their houses took shelter in them, overpowered with feelings of intense agony; they were helpless, and could only commit themselves to the care of a merciful Providence. Huge pieces of timber, tiles, and bricks would continually strike the frail tenements, and the inhabitants whose houses had been overwhelmed, would be heard wandering about the streets crying for shelter.

The greater number of the houses were levelled with the earth or unroofed; the largest trees were torn up by the roots, or their branches were twisted off them, and whirled like the autumnal leaves before the blast; the air was filled with shattered fragments, threatening with instant death those exposed without shelter to the pelting storm. The majestic palms would be tossed to and fro as a withe, then snapped off with an appalling crash, or uplifted from the earth with terrific force, and dashed against the buildings they were wont to shade; and tombstones prostrated, exposed the coffins of the dead.

Some imagined there was an earthquake during the storm. There was a rapid shower of hail while the wind was between north and west; then it shifted and blew fiercely from the east, veered to the south-east, and about six o'clock burst from the south-west with renewed violence, accompanied with a deluge of rain. The sea all this time rolled in mountain waves towards the shore, and was lashed into one immense sheet of white foam. As the quick rising billows uplifted their heads, the wind carried the salt spray into the troubled air, and swiftly bore it on its pinions over the ill-fated island.

During the tremendous squall from the north-west, which swept the western part of the island, the power of the wind was such, that a heavy cart was blown into a pond a considerable distance from it, and taken out afterwards piecemeal. A large leaden cistern (attached to a sugar mill), which received the cane juice, was battered or *crumpled* by the wind like paper squeezed in the hands; and those who were driven into the fields, so far from being able to stand on their legs, could not even sit up, the wind was so violent as to throw them on their faces.

The lightning flashed tremendously in their eyes, and appeared to strike the ground only a few yards from them; but such was the roar of the wind, that the thunder could not be heard. Innumerable fire balls were seen to fall from the clouds. Those who saved themselves in their cellars or hurricane chambers, although doubtless they had dangers and terrors enough of their own (the dread of the walls falling in upon them, keeping them in a state of horrible agony and suspense), yet could form no adequate idea of what was seen, heard, and felt by those who lay in the open fields.

The gentleman before mentioned said, that whilst he lay with his family around him in a pool of water, the blue lightning appeared just to miss his wretched group, and the phosphoric light, which seemed to be falling in great balls from the clouds, in one instance was brushed from the head of a child, who providentially remained unhurt.—The dreadful howling of the wind, which resembled the not far distant roar of heavy artillery;—the pelting of the rain drops, which seemed to fall like small shot on the eyes, and reddened and bruised the tender necks of the delicate females; the pieces of timber falling within a few feet of the trembling group; the impenetrable, the Cimmerian darkness which shrouded the sky in a black pall in those intervals when the lightning glared not, were horrors which were not witnessed by those under cover—they have yet to learn what the fearful accompaniments of a hurricane are.

Conceive the situation of those who, reared in the lap of luxury, never before had been exposed to the rude warfare of the elements; who, accustomed to every comfort, and even superfluity which money could procure, were driven forth from their dwellings at the midnight hour, their roof pursuing them and flying in thousands of fragments over their heads; then lying down on the damp ground, cramped and chilled by the cold, paralyzed and stupified with terror, and continuing in this state for several hours! The bodily and mental torture of those who were in health must have been excruciating, but what must the state have been of delicate females who had been lingering on a bed of sickness? and many of these there were, some in the open fields, separated from their relatives and friends, and almost in a state of nudity; helpless infants too were in like manner torn from the arms of their distracted parents.

From six to eight the wind and rain continued, but there was little standing to encounter the fury of the hurricane; then the tempest subsided, and winged its flight to the north-west. The noise of the winds and the crashing of the falling ruins having ceased, the shrieks of the affrighted, and the groans of the wounded and dying, broke in mournful sounds and pitiable accents on the ears of the less unfortunate survivors; all was desolation and ruin—not one house in Bridgetown had escaped, and thousands of the population of the island were buried, or fallen among the ruins of their own habitations, or severely injured. "The groans of the people spread over the hills; it was like the thunder of night, when the cloud bursts on Cona, and a thousand ghosts shriek at once on the hollow wind."

Every street was impassable, every roof was gone, every lane closed up, shingles and immense pieces of wood, stone, and bricks were knee deep in the streets. In one place the heads of the numberless dead were seen; in another their arms and legs, in many instances severed from their bodies. Those whose strength remained, commenced a sorrowful search for the respective members of their families, some of whose lifeless bodies were disinterred from the ruins to be transferred on boards to another grave, whilst mangled forms of others were dragged forth frightful from their bruises, and making the hearts of their sympathizing relatives bleed with anguish. Wives would be seen crying bitterly for the loss of their husbands, mothers weeping for their children, sons and daughters lamenting the loss of all that was dear to them in life. Then again, those who unexpectedly met after a signal deliverance, would rush into each other's arms and cry aloud for joy.

On the garrison of St. Anne, the storm spent a portion of its severity; fifty men were killed under the ruins, and upwards of two hundred officers and men were seriously injured. The wind rushed under the broad verandahs, tore off the roofs, demolished the walls, and the pillars were levelled in rows.

The country villas were now no more, and the once beautiful and smiling scenery was now also gone. No vestiges remained of the woods and the groves of palms, and even the soil which produced them was washed away; almost all the public buildings were razed to the ground. Besides the magnificent barracks, and the military store houses, Government-house and King's-house, Codrington's college, the custom-house, theatre, and national school, were heaps of ruins.

The shipping which rode so proudly and apparently so safely in the noble bay had disappeared, but the beach told the fate of many ships, brigs, schooners and cutters; some of them were stranded, others foundered at their moorings, and a few were driven to sea; twelve at least were seen high and dry, total wrecks. Twenty years will not repair the damage done in Bridgetown alone, and a century, it is said, will not place the planters of estates on the same good footing as they were on the 10th of August, the fields, which on that day presented so luxurious an appearance, were completely changed into a desert; neither canes, corn, nor provisions, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, were left in the ground, and the sugar mills were all overthrown.

The cathedral, although it received considerable injury in the roof, was yet made available as a hospital, and presented a dismal spectacle. There the dead and the dyidg were borne from different places, and the bruised taken for surgical assistance. The pews were filled with white, free-colored, and slaves, no respect of persons was shown—all, by a very judicious and benevolent arrangement, were provided with every comfort, with food and medicine, and were most diligently and regularly attended by the physicians and surgeons of the town, assisted by medical gentlemen of the army; the clergy and the staff took their watch day and night, and ministered to the comforts of the afflicted patients.

His Excelleucy Sir James Lyon, himself a considerable sufferer in worldly estate, and having been driven to the cellar of the Government-house, was most prompt in calling the legislature together, and did all, which in his situation he could do, for removing or lessening the public distress. Besides, that excellent and distinguished officer who happily for the colony then administered the government, most generously announced his determination not to receive his colonial salary during the severe exigency of the island.

The active exertions of the ecclesiastical chief, Lord Bishop Coleridge, and of the venerable Archdeacon, can never be remembered but with gratitude: the spiritual and temporal wants of the distressed were most promptly attended to by these distinguished persons; and crowded congregations offered up to that God who had humbled and afflicted, but not destroyed them, their sacrifice of thanksgiving, humiliation, and prayer. It was indeed truly gratifying to see the pious feelings of the people generally, rich and poor, bond and free, under this afflicting dispensation. A subdued spirit, a patience, a tranquillity of feeling, a cheerful and truly Christian resignation, pervaded all ranks. Many who had always occupied spacious apartments, furnished with every convenience and every elegant article of domestic use, were now, with their families and dependants, and in many instances with their neighbors, who had been deprived of *all* shelter, huddled together, ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty persons, in a negro-house or a cellar, a kitchen, a stable, or coach-house.

It is said that "the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb;" and this was verified in the present instance: a pestilence was dreaded from the putrid dead and unburied bodies of men and animals, a famine was to be feared, and a negro insurrection. but providentially none of these calamities took place, for the cup of suffering of the Barbadians was already full. Some of the slaves showed insolence and insubordination, but the majority of them behaved in the most exemplary manner; and though at first paralyzed and stupified, they at last made every exertion to preserve their own and their master's property. Would this have been the case if their proprietors had previously ill-treated them?

The noise of the carpenter's hammer was heard in every direction, and all exerted themselves to restore shelter. Food was abundant, and we record the fact with feelings of unmingled pleasure, that the merchants of the town disdained to take any advantage of the distress of the moment to raise the price of any articles of necessaries.—They not only disposed of them at the usual prices,

but also effectually prevented any base attempt to monopolize articles of food by retailing them, thus accommodating families with small quantities at a time. This noble and disinterested conduct must ever be remembered with respect and gratitude.

The conduct of the neighboring colonists cannot, either, be too highly extolled; sums of money were voted from the public chests, subscriptions were opened, and vessels freighted with timber and provisions for the sufferers, not only at Barbadoes, but also at St. Vincent's and St. Lucia; and though themselves suffering from the general depression in the West Indies, one and all most humanely and promptly stepped forth in aid of the kind, brave and hospitable people, who on every occasion of colonial distress have evinced themselves so ready to help others. The government also most liberally granted £100,000 to Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c. to assist in repairing the damage they had sustained; £50,000 of which sum was appropriated to the use of Barbadoes.

The amount of property destroyed in Barbadoes was estimated at two millions and a half; and five thousand human beings miserably perished, and were severely wounded in the ever memorable hurricane of the 11th of August, 1831. So great a destruction of property, and so melancholy a loss of life, is believed to be without a parallel in history, except where whole cities with their inhabitants have been swallowed up by earthquakes, or overwhelmed with volcanic eruptions.

PRECAUTION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GAS-LIGHTS.—Children should never be permitted to touch the stop-cocks nor any other part of gas-fittings, nor should servants be too much depended on, until it is ascertained they fully understand turning the gas off and on; and they must be very dull indeed if they cannot comprehend that process in less than a week. It is a safe plan to turn off the main-cock at night, but when gas is kept burning in a bedroom or nursery, of course that is impracticable. The pressure, however, on the fittings, generally might be dismissed by turning off so much of the main-cock as only to allow sufficient gas to enter by it for one or two burners, as may be required. It is important that attention should be paid to the quantity of gas admitted to the burner. Whenever there is any smoke or other effluvia arising from well purified gas, it implies unnecessary waste, and is the result of ignorance and carelessness. If the escape of the gas at the stop-cock be properly regulated, the whole of it enters into combustion, and the products pass off in a state of vapor. On the principle of economy, therefore, as well as of comfort and cleanliness, it is desirable to attend to this particular. An accidental escape of gas, whether it arise from a fractured service-pipe, an imperfect joint, or a stop-cock carelessly left open, can scarcely pass unnoticed for many minutes, excepting it be in a celler or closet from which fresh air is carefully excluded. If the escape occur in a room which is ever so imperfectly ventilated, either by a window, a grating, or a chimney, some time will elapse before the air becomes sufficiently vitiated by the gas to render the mixture explosive. Whenever an escape is indicated by a strong smell of gas in any part of the house, the first thing that should be done is to open the door and windows, so as to pass a current of air through all the suspected apartments. The main-cock should be turned off as speedily as possible; but if it be in a cellar or other confined situation, on no account should it be approached with a candle or lamp, nor indeed with flame of any kind. An a measure of prudence, it would be advisable, under the peculiar circumstances we have described, not to take a light into any part of the house until it has been well ventilated. It is best to be on the safe side and to be too careful rather than too negligent.—*Practical observations on Gas Lighting.*

FOOD FOR CATTLE. In some parts of France oxen are fed on leaves. This seems to have been an established custom in the time of Henry IV., as it is particularly mentioned by Oliver de Serres, who wrote under the auspices of that monarch, the Theatre d' Agriculture. The practice was formerly used in England also in Henry VIII.'s time, and even so late as the reign of Charles II, as appears from Evelyn.—The leaves used in France are principally those of beech. They are gathered when on the point of falling, or immediately after they have fallen, and are preserved as dry as possible, by being covered with straw.

A musket proof garment is stated to have been invented by two Italians. It is said to be light and flexible.

LA BELLE STUART, AND BRITANNIA.—King Charles II. was so deeply enamoured with Frances Theresa, grand-daughter of Walter, first Lord Blantyre—"la Belle Stuart" of Grammont—as to give rise to the report that he meditated a divorce from his queen, and to raise her to the throne." To escape his importunities, she accepted the honorable proposals of his kinsman, Charles Lennox, sixth and last Duke of Richmond of that family, and was married privately, 1667, to the great wrath of her royal persecutor, which burst on the chancellor's head, whom he unfairly suspected to have conspired against his hopes. The reverse of a gold medal by Philip Rotier, struck by order of the monarch, from a picture of the lady by Sir Peter Lely, is said to be the origin of the figure of Britannia on the copper coin of the realm.—She remained a widow thirty years, and died 1702, bequeathing considerable wealth, with the seat of Lennox love, to her great nephew, Alexander, fifth Lord Blantyre.—*Sharpe's Peerage.*

HORTICULTURE.—It has been satisfactorily proved, that the ammonical liquor, produced in the manufacture of gas from coal, will effectually destroy the grub and other worms, which so often defeat the rising hope of the gardener, particularly in his early crops. So far is the liquid from injuring the tenderest plant, that it seems rather to invigorate it.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A gentleman, stopping one evening at an inn in the north of England, said to the maid servant who waited on him, and who seemed nearly exhausted with the fatiguing duties of her situation, "I have no doubt, Sally, but you enjoy your bed when you get into it." "Indeed, no, sir," she replied, "for as soon as I lie down at night, I am fast asleep, and as soon as I awake in the morning, I am obliged to get up: so that I have no enjoyment in my bed at all."

ROYAL CONDESCENSION.—The following remarkable instance of royal urbanity and discretion, is from the London Court Journal, a paper renowned for its twaddle:

"During a visit the King lately made to Windsor, he accidentally passed a member of the society of Friends in the Castle yard, who, contrary to the religious scruple of that body, uncovered to his Majesty. The King, observing it, addressed him thus: "keep on your hat, friend, your religion and mine are different."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

ANOTHER.—Gravely chronicled in the same sensible periodical:

"As his present Majesty entered the chair under the organ loft, he recognized Lord Strathaven, and greeted him very familiarly, with 'Ah, Strathaven, how are you?'"

A KISS.

Cold, cruel girl, pray tell me why,
Do you the harmless boon deny?
'Tis nothing terrible or frightful,
But warm, sweet, innocent, delightful,
Joyous inspiring—nay, I swear—
You doubt? Well, try me—there, there, *there*,!

ANECDOTE.—"Friend Franklin," said Elijah Tate, a celebrated Quaker Lawyer, of Philadelphia, one day, "thee knows almost every thing; can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? my neighbors are often tapping it of nights." "Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Dr., "let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble thy small beer any more."

A LATER EVE.—A short time since a young lad not very remarkable for his intelligence, was called up in a Sunday School, and an examination took place as to his knowledge of Original Sin.—Sundry questions were asked him, when the Catechist enquired "*who first bit the apple?*" The boy studied a little—and replied; "I don't know—but guess 'twas our *Bets*, for she eats green apples like *rot*."

A German priest walking in procession at the head of his parishioners, over cultivated fields in order to procure a blessing on their future crops, when he came to those of an unpromising appearance, would pass on, saying, "here prayers and singing will avail nothing: *this must have manure.*

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a printer like a pastry-cook? Because he has a finger in the *pie*.

Why is a libellor a printer in Newgate, like a traveller who has caught a rheumatism at a bad Inn?—Because he suffers for *lying* in damp sheets.

BUYING A HAT.—"Misthes, have you ever a gude beef hat?" "Yes Sir. "I wad be after purchasing one, and what will ye ax?" Nine shillings—"Nine shillings! but that bates the devil intirely; I could buy that same for four and sixpence a while since!" O well, wait a while, till summer is over, and you may have this for that price. "True for ye, but what'll cover the head of me the while? O by the powers I'll fix it—so that nather of us will be cheated—I'll take the hat now and pay when the price is down."

EPIGRAM.

It was on a frosty morning, Sam
Saw Tom, and asked him for a dram;
I'll give you one, says Tom,—and first,
Drink not, except to quench your thirst,
Next, in my pocket, I've no pelf;
Lastly, I want a dram myself;
So now, you've had it worthy Sam,—
Three "Scruples" always make a "dram."

Indigestion, according to the Almanac des Gourmands, is the "*remorse* of a guilty stomach"

SPORTING.

UNION COURSE, L. I. On Tuesday, the 1st inst. the business opened with a match for $2000, four miles out, between Mr J. C. Steven's *Niagara*, and Col. Johnson's *Cadet*, which was *merely* won by the former. It was a handsomely contested race, and has already created a paper-bullet warfare between Mr Craig, who has become counsel for Cadet's reputation and bottom, and Mr J. C. Stevens, who defends his own winner, and manfully offers three of his stable's cattle, with a backer of about $30,000, against the primest of Pennsylvania or Virginia blood.

Wednesday woke with a brilliant and propitious face, and the amateurs were brushing about full of the bustle of the expected sport, which was opened by Col Johnson's *Full Sister to Herr Cline*, and Capt Stockton's *Monmouth*, for $500, which was *hardly* won by the former. Next came Mr Stevens' *Cornelia* matched for $350 against Mr Gibbons' *Alert*, who happened to be too alert for Cornelia, and took the 'siller.' After this, came off the sweepstakes, two mile heats, for which three horses were entered: J. C. Craig's *Jessup*; C. Green's *Sadi Hamet*, and Capt Stockton's *Shark*. Jessup was considered the very pink of Southern colts, and Shark on the death of Midas, became the candidate of the North. Bets were free at five to four on Shark against Jessup, and, when the former proved himself the best colt in America, a large transfer of Southern stock took place with mutual good feelings.

On Thursday, one of the most beautiful races that ever advanced the character of a race ground, took place. It was for the Proprietors' purse of $300.—There were five entries—one was drawn at first, and on the third heat another, leaving the Course to Mr Abbott's *Quaker Boy*, Mr J. C. Stevens' *Robin Hood*, and Mr R. Stevens' *Massaniello*. Robin Hood seemed fully aware of the pride of his blood: but he had been too much used up; his heels had been sacrificed to his head; and the Fisherman won by an exertion even when Robin had passed the stand in advance.

Friday was rather an undistinguished day; or, better had it been said, a day distinguished by lesser interest. The Proprietors' Purse of $1000 was offered to Mr R. Stevens' *Celeste* and Mr Gibbon's *Sir Charles*, and won by the former, on which the bets were freely offered, both before and after the first heat.

Saturday. This day will be long remembered by the knowing ones. It truly proved the uncertainty of their "modus operandi." The fortune-tellers were all up for that great favorite of the turf, *Black Maria*, while the pensive and unpretending *Alice Grey*, had but few admirers. She was the Cinderella of the day; but however inauspicious her appearance and standing, her's was an illustrious triumph. Black Maria, Alice Grey, and Jackson were entered; but the public readily bet four and five to one on Black Maria. The last certainly never looked better, and was so far well calculated to preserve her former influence. No race, since that between Eclipse and Sir Henry, resulted in so much excitement among the sporting circle. In the first heat, Alice beat by about two lengths; but this did not discourage the backers of the favorite. The second heat was led by Maria, but in the second quarter of the fourth mile, a push was made and preserved by Alice, which succeeded in beating her opponent by full four lengths, and the *quid nunes* began "to look unutterable things," for the glory of Black Maria had passed away. This was one of the best races that ever took place on this Course; it has placed Alice Grey at the very "top of the profession." $7000 were offered for her, but her proprietor, Mr Pearsall, as readily refused it.—*Phil Spy.*

The Jocky Club Fall Races will commence on the 22d inst over the Tinconium Course, in Baltimore county, and continue four days. On the first day the Jocky Club Purse of $1000 will be run for; four mile heats, and free for any horse, mare or gelding, and on the second day, some real sport is expected from a match race between *Henry* by Eclipse, and *York* by Flying Childers, dam by the celebrated Duroc,——mile heats, for one thousand bushels of wheat. We shall report a full account of the proceedings.—*Ib.*

The Norfolk Jocky Club Fall Races commence on the 30th inst, and are to continue for four days. On the fourth day, a sweepstakes for colts and fillies, two mile heats, promises room for much speculation.

COMMUNICATION.

For the New England Galaxy.

THE CASE OF MR CLOUGH, AND HON JUDGE THATCHER'S LAW IN THE CASE.

The Municipal Court in this city was established upwards of thirty years ago; and, under the Judges who have preceded the present incumbent, the trials of persons accused were conducted, and justice administered, according to the established laws of the land, which long and uninterrupted usage had made familiar to the citizens, at the same time that it had kept alive, if it did augment their attachment to them.

On the late trial, Mr Clough, for some cause or other, claimed to be tried in a different mode from any other accused person who has before been brought to the bar of that Court. An entirely novel course was adopted by the Judge in settling the qualifications of jurymen who were to try the case. The first juryman called to the stand, the Hon Daniel Sargent, was objected to by Mr Clough's attorney, who, as I am informed, had practised law in another State, and had not been conversant with our Massachusetts laws.—His objection was, that he had understood Mr Sargent was a *Free mason*, and was therefore under an influence or bias which might be presumed to sway his judgment; he did not object to Mr Sargent individually (for he expressed great respect for that gentleman, whom every citizen respects)—but the objection went to this extent—that any *Free mason* would be liable to be influenced by that circumstance and could not act with impartiality.

Now admitting, for the sake of argument, that this was a valid objection—which, however, I totally deny—what course was to be taken to examine the matter? Our State law on this head is quite clear, and leaves no room to doubt. It says that the *Court* shall "put any juror upon oath, whether he is any way related to either party, or hath formed or given any opinion, or is sensible of any particular interest or prejudice in the cause." The law then goes on to provide, that if upon such examination "it shall appear to *the Court*, that such juror does not stand indifferent in the cause, another juror shall be called or returned, and be placed for the trial of that cause in his stead."

Here we see a plain mode pointed out of settling this question, and a method which is uniformly adopted by all the other Courts in the State; the inquiry is to be made by the *Judge*; and there is no authority for him, if so disposed, to shift off the responsibility upon any other persons.

I ask, then, why this plain and obvious course, pointed out by our laws, was not followed on Mr Clough's trial, as it has been before in all other cases in that Court, and the Court of Common Pleas, and the Supreme Court? It seems that Mr Clough is an *anti-mason*; and his attorney, who, as I have before observed, was bred to the law in another State, requested the Judge to take the novel course which is well known to the public; the Judge, from what motive I know not, complied with the request, departed from the established rules of our own laws and adopted the practice of another State, on the request of the party accused. Persons, who are not more familiar with this new proceeding than myself, may need a short explanation of it, which I am able to give upon the evidence of persons present.

After the objection to Mr Sargent was made, Mr Clough's attorney requested to have the matter determined by two "Triors," which is only another name for jurors in a particular case; and, to the astonishment of every lawyer present, this was complied with.

The next question was the selection of these triors; who, if appointed at all, ought to be taken from among the class of citizens who serve as jurors. But, instead of that, the Judge *commanded* the services of two *attorneys*, although persons of the profession are, by law, excluded from serving as jurymen. I beg here to be understood not to object to the two individuals selected, Mr Pickering and Mr Sumner, who, I have no doubt would act with impartiality in the case. But I do protest against the appointment of any persons to such an office who are excluded from sitting as jurymen.

The two triors were then selected by the judge; they objected to acting in the case; and stated to the judge, that they had engagements (one of them, if not both, in the Court of Common Pleas then in Session) which demanded their attention; and when the judge still insisted upon their services, Mr Pickering claimed his rights, denied that the Court had any authority by law to appoint triors, and if it had, that attorneys of the Courts could not be chosen for that purpose; and he requested to be heard upon that point, as a question of law. But the judge refused to hear any argument upon it, and peremptorily ordered the triors to take their seats and proceed to their business. I believe this is the first instance where such a request has been denied.

Another extraordinary part of this extraordinary proceeding was this. The judge, upon calling on the triors in the first instance, put this singular question—"Are you a freemason?" Now I would ask by what authority this question was put? Is there any rule of law which warrants it? There is not. Mr Clough had no more right to demand anti-masons, than Mr Sargent would have had to choose masons for triors. In the political prosecutions of the hottest party times, what judge ever permitted, or what person accused ever claimed to challenge a juryman, because he was of opposite politics and therefore might be under a bias? Or in religious controversies, who ever imagined, that the orthodoxy or hetrodoxy of a juryman was a good ground of objection to him? No—the principle sanctioned in the present case is of most alarming tendency; and if not checked in the outset, will lead to the most pernicious consequences; a Jackson man will have a right to object to being tried by National Republican jurymen; a Federalist, by either of them; and, with equal reason, a member of the Old South, by jurymen from Judge Thacher's Society in Brattle street.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1833.

☞ The Subscribers to this paper are informed that the present proprietors have no interest in any account due the establishment previous to the 10th of May, 1833, and that they have not given out any of their bills for collection.

THE STEAMER NEW ENGLAND.

The public indignation, at the gross negligence of those who had the conducting of the steamer New England at the time of her deplorable disaster, though universally felt, has not yet pointed to the most effective measures to be adopted in the case. The attorney General of Connecticut, we think, should immediately lay the circumstances before the Grand Jury of the county where the explosion and the numerous deaths occurred, with a view to a criminal indictment of the responsible agents.

There is no doubt of the facts, 1st. that on her way from New York to Connecticut river, the *New England ran a race against the steamer Boston*, then on her passage to Rhode Island, in which the latter boat finally was successful. The New-England was pushed to her utmost speed and consequently her steam was raised as high as possible. 2d. When she stopped at Sapbrook landing says one account, no steam was *blown off*, as is customary. Some difficulty occurred in starting the boat and she was *compelled to anchor to prevent drifting ashore.* Here she remained for twenty minutes, during which time the pilot felt alarmed. He went down and found that there was "quite too much steam on," that the dampers were not up, and that once afterwards he went down and found matters in nearly the same situation. This anchorage is six miles below the scene of the explosion, and half an hour more must have elapsed between her weighing anchor and her arrival at Essex.

3d. Whilst she was stopping to land her passengers in Essex, at about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, *both boilers exploded at the same instant.* By this horrible catastrophe, numerous lives were lost, many more were put in jeopardy, and a large amount of property was destroyed. We do not enlarge upon these particulars. But let us inquire whether the cause was not the enormous pressure of the steam, arising from gross negligence? No steam had yet been let off except the natural escape of it during the passage from Saybrook to Essex. None was blown off at Essex. The assistant engineer who had left his post but a short time before the accident says "*the guage rod was up to the deck, and the story is confirmed by the men who were in the fire room at the time.*" Mr. Marshall, the engineer, declares positively however that there was not more than eight inches of steam on at the time. But the strength of the explosion which threw overboard boilers at once so that nothing remained of one but the fronts and flues, is a complete refutation of this assertion, to say nothing of the evidence of the pilot, assistant engineer and fireman. The shattered state of the boilers also proves there was no deficiency of water in the boiler. It was not a *collapse* but a *bursting.*

Steam boats it is well known may be rendered perfectly safe by giving strength to the boilers, and by providing safety valves, both against bursting and atmospheric pressure. All *increase* of steam beyond what an engine is calculated to bear, *caused by the act* of the engineer or the Captain of the boat, amounts to criminality. Ignorance is no excuse, nor gross negligence, nor carelessness for the commission of crime—much less should any such excuse be admitted in favor of the captain or engineer of a boat conducted altogether *upon known principles of science.*

We have no knowledge whether the Legislature of Connecticut has passed a law regulating the subject of steam boat explosions or racing. But we conceive the common law principles, are recognized by their courts; and a criminal act commenced in Long Island Sound within the jurisdiction of New York, and completed within the limits of Connecticut, might render the perpetrator liable to be punished in either state. In Connecticut, we believe, a grand Juror of a county may cause the parties charged by him with criminal offences, to be examined before a Justice of the peace, who may hold them to answer to the next court having jurisdiction. If murder or manslaughter be committed within the Sound on the Connecticut side of the line, the offenders may be bound over to answer by a Justice of the peace. In the state of New York, a provision of law exists directly applicable to this subject. By one of their statutes it is provided, that if *the captain or any other person having the charge of any steamboat used for the conveyance of passengers, or if the engineer or other person having charge of the boiler of such boat*, or of any apparatus for the generation of steam, shall from *ignorance or gross neglect*, or for the purpose of excelling any other boat in speed, create or *allow to be created*, such an undue quantity of steam, as to burst or break the boiler or other apparatus in which it shall be generated, or any machinery or apparatus connected therewith, by which bursting or breaking any person shall be killed; every such captain, engineer, or other person shall be deemed guilty of *manslaughter in the third degree.*" The punishment for this offence is imprisonment, not exceeding four years in the State prison.

It is useless to speculate upon what Congress may see fit to do in similar cases hereafter. In the instance before us, we think the jurisdiction of the offence lies between the States of Connecticut and New York.

TRIAL OF A JUROR.

We publish some remarks by ONE OF THE PEOPLE, whom though we should suppose him to be "no lawyer by profession, yet that he is possessed of as much knowledge as an American citizen "ought to have in the laws of his country." He reasons with much force against the course lately adopted by Judge THATCHER, in impannelling the Jury, for the trial of Mr. Clough, as being unknown to the practice of our courts from time immemorial, and repugnant to our standing laws.—We think with him that the Hon. Judge was probably mistaken. Jurors, when they are regularly drawn according to the statute, can only be disqualified from serving on a trial, when they come within the exceptions pointed out by the laws;—and he whose rights are not thus affected, we conceive, cannot be disqualified by any other mode, without infringing upon those rights legally secured to him. He cannot be *tried*, we contend, except by the court, whether he stand indifferent or not. But the allegation against Mr. Sargent, was, that being a *free mason* he must have a *bias* against an *anti mason*. We conceive that such a fact, *if admitted*, could not have disqualified him from serving; and yet the Judge appointed "Triors" to determine a fact, which, whether proved or disproved, could have led to no legal result, affecting the competency of the Juror to be impannelled.

Henry Clay of Kentucky certainly one of the most distinguished citizens of this country, is now on a visit to New England. He will be received in this metropolis, as he has been in Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia with the consideration due to his talents, his public services, his political opinions and his liberalized patriotism. "The universal yankee nation," will delight to pay honor to the most accomplished orator and Statesman of the west. The city authorities upon application of one hundred respectable citizens, have offered Faneuil Hall to him as a reception room, where he may exchange civilities with those gentlemen who may be desirous of paying him their respects.

The committe appointed to offer the hospitable attention of our citizens to Mr. Clay, have written him a note soliciting him to accept of a public dinner in Faneuil Hall, and a sub committee will wait upon him at Providence with their invitation, as well as to dine, and show him those attentions which are suitable to the occasion of his visit, which we hope will be prolonged for several days. The young men of the city have proposed to form a cavalcade to escort him into the city.

In New York extensive accommodations were provided by the committee of arrangements. In the City Hall the Mayor introduced him to a number of distinguished gentlemen and during the day several thousand citizens were presented by the committee in attendance. Several committees and public bodies waited upon him to pay their respects. He visited the Mercantile Library, under the Directors' room, made an appropriate reply in "his usual happy manner" to an address delivered to him on the part of the association. An oration on the subject of American manufactures, which are so largely indebted to his legislative exertions for their present prosperous condition, was pronounced by Mr. *Kennedy* of Baltimore, (author of the beautiful tale of the Swallow's Barn.)

WEEKLY GOSSIP ON NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAN-OF-WARS-MAN, is too professional to be received with interest by the general reader and it is too exclusively British to meet with approbation on this side the Atlantic. That an English officer should feel hurt at the naval victories obtained by the Americans during the last war is natural enough. But it could scarcely be expected however strong might be his prejudices and vehement his nationality, that he should be willing to hazard an assertion so utterly regardless of the truth of facts as the annexod sentence contains.

"For although, it is true, the Americans appeared first on the ground of warfare, and both their ships of war and privateers obtained a temporary triumph over an unsuspecting and inferior force, yet it was notoriously the presumption of a petulant, thoughtless, forward boy, who vengefully raises his arm against his parents, and is severely punished and whipped for his impertinence. Britain rose with redoubled energy as her perils increased—and such was her industry and activity, that in an astonishingly short period of time she swept the American cruizers from the sea!!!"

The assertion is so absurd as to be ridiculous, and does not require a commentary. Let the ships captured in the British Channel answer for themselves the folly of such sweeping statements. A few sloops of war boarded the lion in his den, insulted the shores of the narrow seas, and made constant captures of vessels of equal force, among which were the Avon and Reindeer, which gave occasion to the happy epigram—

"Sweetly slumbering on the ocean,
Seamen fear no danger nigh;
Some one slumbers I've a notion
When the Yankee ships pass by."

A little volume upon the "principles of the art of horsemanship for ladies and gentlemen," translated from the French of *M. Leland*, by D. J. Desmond of Philadelphia, will prove of great use to all persons who wish fully to enjoy the delightful and healthy exercise of riding. Very little acquaintance with the principles and practise of "equitation" has been shown, even by those who have pretended to instruct pupils in this art; and it cannot be considered remarkable that so few of our riders, male or female, are either skilful or graceful. The wonder is that any of them ride so well, as some of them occasionally do. This little work will prove an admirable corrective of the bad habits of indifferent horsemen, and will "be found an admirable auxiliary to impress and confirm in the minds of scholars, those principles which may be inculcated by a scientific instructor. The contents of the work relate to the mode of breaking horses, and the elementary principles of the manage, including instructions to riders as to dismounting and alighting from a horse, dismounting, the walk, the trot, the gallop, the stops, the half stops, falling back and changes of the hand; and they terminate with a vocabulary of terms belonging to the French manage.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

TREMONT THEATRE. We have visited the Tremont Theatre during the week to attend the performance of the new piece of Jonathan Bradford which the advertisement assures us has just been performed in London for 50 successive nights—before at least 90,000 persons. This is a convincing proof of the low state of the stage in England.—The story of the drama is no novelty—the plot turns upon the often dramatised tale, of a traveller, (Mr Hayes) murdered at an Inn, by a villian who went there for the purpose. (Dan Macraisy) Accusations are made against the tavern keeper, (Jonathan Bradford) and his wife, from suspicious circumstances, they are found guilty and ordered for execution, whilst the real cut-throat makes his escape. The previous good character of the Innkeeper and his wife, causes a reprieve to be granted to her, and the husband is enabled to make his escape from prison by a contrivance of his servant (Jack Rackbottle)—and take shelter in a tomb in the church yard. In the mean time, Macraise, and his innocent associate Scrummage, discovering that a reward has been offered for the apprehension of the former, for breaking into a farm house—and suspecting every bush to be an officer, are driven as a last resort to conceal themselves in a tomb.—Here Scrummage, compelled by the pistol of Macraise, writes a full confession of the circumstances attending the murder of Mr Hayes—which the murderer requires Scrummage to sign. During their dispute, Bradford who had himself been hidden in the same tomb, seizes with desperation the pistol of Macraise, and compels him to affix his name to the doccument, which acquitted him of the murder of Hayes.

The principal merit of the piece lies in the management of the incidents, and the scene which exhibits at once the interior of *four* different rooms of the George Inn, and displays the conduct of four sets of characters at the same moment, (including all the circumstances attending the murder of Hayes) contains both novelty and skill of combination. We have on the lower floor the two lawyers who accompanied Mr. Hayes, sitting up reading. Bradford and his family are in the next room, over whom is Mr. Hayes who counts his money and goes to sleep; and in the adjoining apartment are seen the murderer and his companion.

The dialogue without being any where characteristic, or witty, is frequently full of sickly sentimentality and silly common-places. The cunning management of the incidents for effect comprises the whole merit of this domestic drama. The performance is quite respectable. Mr. *Barry*, Mr. *Comer*, Mr. *Andrews*, Mr. *Finn*, excepting a little exaggeration, and Mrs. *Blake* and Miss *Fisher*, represented their respective parts with considerable force, but a rapid dialogue can never be made very effective. The great attraction of the piece as we have just intimated, arises out of the rapid revolution of the incidents.

The Pennsylvanian, speaking of Mrs Wood's performance of *Cinderella*, says—"An effort of musical ability equal to it, was never witnessed on our boards."

CHESTNUT STREET. Fame was fully borne out in her proclamation of the powers of Mrs and Mr Wood on Monday evening; and a crowded audience testified that for once "common report" was not a "common liar." Many a time and oft have we sat enraptured with Bickerstaff's sterling opera of "Love in a Village;" but never were we more completely satisfied than on this occasion. We shall not attempt to add aught to what has been said of Mrs or Mr Wood.—Were we not forbidden by time and space, we might perhaps advise the lady to be less profuse in the display of her beautiful ringlets; but then she might retort by attributing to us a lack of taste, &c; and so we shall say nothing about her head-dress until *appearances* are studied. Mr Faulkner deserves much credit for the rich humor he infused into the character of Justice Woodcock, and for divesting it of the gross indelicacy which many performers of less note take great pains to magnify, in ordor to touch the risibles of the *vulgi*.

On Wednesday evening the "Barber of Seville" increased the favorable impression Mrs and Mr Wood had made on Monday, and fully established them in the highest niche of public favour.—*Phil Spy.*

PITTSBURGH THEATRE. 'The Hunchback' and 'Tom and Jerry,' have been produced. The former on the 1st, and the latter on the 2d inst. Master Walter, found an able representative in Mr A Adams.

Mr A Adams played Hotspur, in Shakspeare's 'King Henry IV.' for his benefit on the 9th, when Mr Wemys enacted Prince Hal, it is said to the very life.—*Ib.*

ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK. On the 8th of the next month, it is expected, that this new house will be opened by the new company, with the new opera of *La Gazza Ladra.*—*Ib.*

BALTIMORE. Mr Booth, whom we look upon, in a certain line, as decidedly the best actor in America, commenced an engagement at the Front-street theatre on Saturday evening, in the part of Richard III. which since the death of the lamented Kean, he may claim as peculiarly his own. He has since played Octavian, in the 'Mountaineers;' Sir Giles Overreach, in 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts;' Pescara, in the Apostate; and closed with a benefit on Thursday evening, when he sustained in his inimitable manner, John Howard Payne's powerful delineation of Lucius Junius Brutus.

The success of the French company has been such, as to warrant their stay at the Holiday street house, a few nights beyond what was originally contemplated. There was to be no performance this evening, it "being the last rehearsal of the splendid new Opera, in three acts, called 'Le Pre Aux Clercs,' (The Clerks' Meadow, the Duelling place of the nobility near Paris.)

Messrs Jefferson and McKenzie commenced business on Monday Evening, in Washington city, when Mr and Mrs Hilson appeared in the comedy of 'Paul Pry,' and the latter also as Lisette, in the 'Sergeant's Wife.' Under the direction of Mr McKenzie, the acting manager, the interior of the theatre has been repainted, and tastefully ornamented, by that excellent artist Mr H. Isherwood. The dome, the box panels, the pillars, the proscenium, the stage doors; in short, the whole of the ornamental painting and gilding, display the talents and good taste of Mr Isherwood, and present a very brilliant and splendid appearance.

CINCINNATI. Mr Sinclair has been exchanging his notes of melody for the notes of delighted auditors; and Miss C. Fisher, it is said, has succeeded in sustainiug the favorable reputation which preceded her.

LOUISVILLE. Mr E. Forrest commenced an engagement of eight nights on the 28th ult, in 'Damon and Pythias.' He has since played Virginius, King Lear, Spartacus, (Gladiator) and Macbeth, to crowded and highly delighted audiences. Mrs Knight took her farewell benefit on the 30th, when Mr Forrest volunteered.

WOODWORTH'S PRIZE COMEDY. The Comedy of the 'Foundling of the Sea,' for which was awarded the premium offered by Mr Hill, has been re-written by the author, and judiciously reduced to three acts.

Orator Emmons, otherwise known as "Pop Emmons," formerly of this city, but now of no particular place, attempted a display of his powers last week at a colonization meeting in New York.—The papers say that he would have done very well, only, that he wanted *ideas.* We imagine many an orator before him, has been found wanting in that respect.

CONTRACT OF SOVEREIGNTY. The [illegible] as to the sovereignty of the Indian [illegible] over their own soil [illegible], in one case, received a favorable construction, within the Courts of Alabama. A Cherokee Indian, named Scott Mankiller was arraigned before Judge Adair, in that State, for the murder of his brother. A plea denying to the jurisdiction of the Court was plead, alleging that the said Scott Mankiller was a native of the Cherokee tribe: and that this offence was committed within the Indian nation, and was not within the jurisdiction of the State Alabama. The answer was, that the crime was perpetrated within the constitutional limits of the said State. After a long argument *pro* and *con*—the Judge sustained the plea against the jurisdiction of Alabama, and discharged the prisoner! What law is there in Georgia which does not equally apply in Alabama? If the Indian jurisdiction is a protection in one state, why not in the other? If there be any difference it should be pointed out. The indian nations who maintain a distinct government, are sovereign within their own territory—and certainly have better grounds for their position, than it is assumed in those wild theories of sovereignty entertained by some of the states of the Union. The Indian nations are in a league with the United States, whereas the states of the Union are bound together *not by a league, operating upon the sovereignty* merely but by a *Constitution* acting upon individuals.

FUEL FROM WATER. *Mr. Morey*, an intelligent correspondent of Professor Silliman's Journal of Seience and Art, (a highly valuable work) in a communication to the editor, announces several extraordinary results *almost incredible*, from the combustion of the vapor of water, mixed with the vapors of the spirits of turpentine or alcohol, and atmospheric air. Mr. Morey, after stating the number of years he has employed himself on this subject, further remarks:—

The experiments which I have made, have proved practically, that an engine with a power equal to driving a boat four miles per hour, and a rail road car twice that distance in the same time, with ten or twelve passengers, may be made for one hundred dollars; and that the engine, with its preparing vessel, (a substitute for the boiler in the steam engine) need not weigh one hundred pounds, and the expense of working it will not exceed ten or twelve cents per hour. There are certainly no difficulties to be removed. These facts have been verified practically and repeatedly before hundreds of people.

Some recent improvements in the mode of constructing lamps for burning water to produce light and heat, have perfected the operation for these purposes. It now carries demonstration in every form. For instance, when you put but one fourth of a gill of spirits of turpentine into the lamp, and as much water, and raise the temperature to less than that of boiling water, the vapor that comes over will be in the ratio of about equal parts of each; if, in the combustion of those vapors, a due proportion of air is mixed and inflamed, it will in a few minutes boil a two-quart copper teakettle. If small brass wire is brought over and in contact with the flame, it instantly drops in pieces; small copper wire is readily melted; fine iron wire, if the proportions be right, is instantly inflamed; and thin sheet copper with a small piece of silver or silver solder on it with borax, being exposed to the flame, the silver melts in a few seconds, and the copper very soon; and this is done while the vapor is not concentrated in any way, issues only with a velocity about the same as that of gas in gas lights.

This discovery gives every promise of supplying much cheaper fuel, (as a fuel,) exclusive of a great saving of light than any now in use.

NATIVE PORCELAIN. A manufactory of [illegible] porcelain has been established in Philadelphia. The proprietor is Mr. Hempbill, formerly member of Congress from that city. He has lately purchased an inexhaustible stock of the raw material, and a manufactory *has been commenced of* [illegible] sets and ornamental ware. Some vases *are* now being finished, and we hope some specimens will be soon exhibited in Boston, for the information and gratification of the public.

A HAND BILL, was issued yesterday by a gentleman who was robbed of 800 dollars in Bank notes, besid es notes of hand to a large amount, at the auction room of Messrs. Whitney and Wilson of this city. The doors were immediately closed upon a discovery of the loss, and the persons there in searched, but the pickpocket had escaped.

EXTENSIVE STAGE ROBBERY. About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, a trunk, containing bank notes and securities amounting to $28,880 was cut from the stage coach on its way from Richmond to Fredericksburg (Va.) It belonged to Mr. Hyde of Baltimore (of the house of Pultney & Co.) was immediately returned and found the trunk rifled of its contents about four miles from Richmond. A reward of 500 dollars has been offered for the recovery of the money. No trace of the robber had been discovered.

FOREIGN.

The Foreign news of the week presents nothing important in a political point of view. In England and on the continent the storms early in September were destructive of more property than had been known for years. The accounts from different points on the coast of Great Britain are very distressing. It was reported that an American ship had gone ashore at Dunkirk on board of which were 100 passengers all of whom were drowned. This story however, was discredited in London on the evening of the 6th the last date. Extracts of letters and papers are given from Ramsgate, Hoxham, Canterbury, Dover, Sheerness, Margate, Bristol, Shields, Whitby, Lowestoffe, Deal, Eastbourne, Bangor, Liverpool, &c, give most distressing details of losses by the late gales. Similar disasters accounts are received from Hamburgh, Ostend and Antwerp.

A brig and schooner and two other vessels were lost on the Goodwin Sands, together with their crews. Four vessels were sunk at Ramsgate, the crews of which were preserved. At Whitby a brig was stranded to founder, and all on board perished. From Ostend to Boulogne, the shore was literally strewed with fragments of wrecks. Sixty bodies were washed on shore at the latter place, from the convict ship Arephetrite, the loss of which has been already mentioned.

It is stated in the London papers that the crop of wheat is affirmed by many to be very deficient, but there are not sufficient data to enable them to form a judgment of the accuracy of the assertion, as relates to the whole kingdom.

The house of Bischoff & Co. of Bucklersbury, has suspended payment. Its liabilities are estimated at £159,000, but it was thought that a very large dividend would be realized by the creditors.

Dudley, Sept 1. Yesterday an explosion of what is here called wildfire, took place in a pit near the Red Bank public house, on the road side between Dudley town and Oldbury, when lamentable and awful [illegible] late, 13 men became victims to the devouring element. The pits in this neighborhood are very deep, but notwithstanding which, the flames issued out of the mouth of the one in which this dreadful accident happened, as out of a chimney when on fire.

American Stocks in London on the 5th of Sept—New York 5 per ct. 1845, 107 1-2; Pennsylvania do 1850, 105 5-8; do do 1853-4, 105 1-2 7; do do 1860, 107 1-2; do do 1858, 107 8; do do 1860, 108 9; Ohio 6 per ct 1840, 114; Alabama 5 per ct 1852

PORTUGAL. Queen Donna Maria had embarked with her mother-in-law and retinue, on her way to Lisbon, via England. She was daily expected at Portsmouth. During her progress through France she travelled more like a private individual, than a recognised Princess. This has been attributed to pique on the part of Louis Phillippe, on account of her rejection of the hand of his second son. It is more likely, however, to have been owing to political considerations. The chosen Duke of Leuchtenberg, is said to accompany her, *incog.*

There is no announcement of the recognition of Donna Maria, as Queen of Portugal, by the Government of France, although that measure was hourly expected.

The intention of the Young Queen, we have every reason to believe, says the London Courier, is to visit London previously to her final departure for Lisbon. The Marquis of Rezende, her Majesty's Chamberlain, has already arrived, and is proceeding in making preparations for her reception here. A steam boat is also, we understand, at this time fitting out at Portsmouth, for the conveyance of herself and suite to this country.

French Volunteers for Portugal. A great number of officers, not in active service, have lately applied to the minister of war in France for leave to enter the service of Don Pedro; their petition is said to have been favorably received.

FRANCE. Louis Phillippe arrived at Cherbourg on the 1st and was enthusiastically received.

The Tribune and Quotidienne have been seized at Paris, for the publication of some articles offensive to the government.

Gallignani's Messenger, states that Marshal Clauze had left Paris for the Haute Garonne, whence towards the end of the month, he will go to Toulon, where he will embark for Algiers, on board a Government vessel, accompanied by several members of the Chamber of *Deputies*, merchants, agriculturalists, and men of *science*, who will unite their talents in inquiring into the nature and extent of the benefits to be derived from that country.

The Duchess of Berry. The Garde National of Marseilles of the 27th ult says—"The Countess de Lucchesi-Palli has left Naples for Rome, whence she will continue her Journey to Prague via Florence and Massa, where the Ducal Palace has been prepared for her reception. The steam packet which bro't this intelligence had on board 24 chests with baggage belonging to the Princess, which were consigned to the care of the Neapolitan Consul of Leghorn."

Marshal Soult has resumed the duties of Minister of War.

The French troops have evacuated Greece. This measure was consequent upon the departure of the Russian army from Constantinople.

POLAND. Several hundreds of Polish emigrants, hitherto in Gallicia, are said to have been transported at their own desire to Trieste, where they will embark on board American vessels to seek a new country.

GERMANY. It is stated upon the authority of letters from this empire that the three great Northern Powers and the Germanic Confederation have drawn up in common accord, and are about to publish a manifesto against the Treaties of 1815, and the conduct of France and England in the agitations prevailing at this moment in Europe. This manifesto, it adds, received its definitive sanction at the recent interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

Count Nesselrode, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is at present at Troppau, where, according to some of the continental papers, a regular Congress will most probably be held.

A German paper states that several of the Jewish merchants of Frankfort have signified to the Government of the town, that if he continues to refuse them the enjoyment of civil right, they will transfer their establishments to Hesse, where emancipation has been granted to the Jews.

RUSSIA. The Emperor has appointed his son, the Grand Duke Constantine, aged six years, Grand Admiral of the Empire, and presented him as such to the fleet assembled at Cronstadt.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS. The *Notrze dol Giorne* of Rome gives the following account of new phenomena presented by Mount Vesuvius:—"On the 12th of August, in the afternoon, crevices of the width of several feet were remarked round the whole circumference of the old crater. On the following night a thick column of smoke rose to about a mile into the air, and went in the direction of Castelmars. At three in the morning, on the 13th, three torrents of lava, issuing from the opening formed in April last, rapidly descended in the direction of Torre del Greco dividing in different streams. At five o'clock two other *streams*, proceeding from the same crater, rushed down towards Crocella del Cantaroni. It was remarked that two days previously, the water in the wells at Resina had begun to decrease considerably. At half past seven, a loud noise was heard, repeatedly in the interior of the mountain, and the rapidity of the lava increased. At one o'clock in the afternoon, three shocks in Mount Vesuvius caused the houses of the neighboring communes to vibrate, whilst a white column, tinctured with red by a flame which was seen moving inside, rose to a considerable height opposite the rays of the sun. This column had entirely disappeared at six in the evening."

WATERFALL OF 892 FEET. The Falls of Giruspar in North Canara, on the Western coast of the Madras territories, are of unparalleled depth, being no less then 892 feet. They are, as far as history or travels have informed us, the highest falls in the known world.

FROM CARTHAGENA. The French ship Minerve, Capt L'Ami, arrived at Charleston on the 6th inst, in 16 days from Port Royal, Martinique. Capt L. informs the editor of the Courier, that a French government schooner, arrived at Port Royal the day the Minerve left, in 30 days from Carthagena, bringing information that a disturbance had occurred in that place, in which most of the English residents there had been massacred. The French Consul having interfered to quell the riot, was taken up and confined in the jail, and afterwards killed by the rioters. The Governor of Martinique has despatched two French frigates for the purpose of protecting the foreign inhabitants of Carthagena.

DOMESTIC.

DOUBLE ACCIDENT. A young man fell from a truck yesterday afternoon in Elliot street and broke his arm. A man standing by unloosed one of his horses and jumped upon it to go for a surgeon, and while turning the corner of Broomfield street, the horse slipped, fell and broke the man's leg. We did not learn the names of either of the persons.—*Atlas.*

On Tuesday night, a laborer on board a lighter off George's Island, employed in taking goods from the wreck there, had his skull dreadfully fractured, by the top-mast falling from its position upon his head. He was taken to Rainsford Island, where he was attended by the Surgeon from Fort Independence, and died yesterday morning.

Mr Durant made a second successful æronautic flight from Baltimore on Monday, and landed on the deck of the steamboat Independence, in Chesapeake bay, at quarter past six in the evening. This, we believe, was his ninth ascent.—*Transcript.*

The BOSTON LYCEUM commenced its operations for the season last evening, under the most favorable auspices. The Introductory Lecture was given by the Hon. A. H Everett, on the History of Civilization. The subject is certainly one of the finest conceivable for a popular discourse, and it was treated on this occasion with a broad and classical liberality of reflection and illustration which was eveidently well appreciated by the very numerous and attentive audience that crowded the Hall.—*Mercantile Journal.*

ANOTHER YANKEE TRICK. The Portland Argus speaks of a box of fine looking *Spanish Cigars* (which smoked very well, and would pass with all but connoisseurs for first rate,) manufactured in Connecticut, with not a particle of tobacco of any kind in their composition, except that used in the coloring. The outsides were made of leaves of corn-stalks, and the insides were composed of bean leaves and pea pods!

MYSTERIOUS.—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Wilcox, of Rhode Island, received a few weeks since a trunk from the city of New York, on the lid of which, was nailed a letter to his address, purporting to have been written by a grandson, but which was a forgery. The letter stated that the trunk contained another note detailing particulars, and to which he was particularly referred. On proceeding to open the trunk it was found to contain two loaded pistols with percussion locks, to which strings were attached, fastened to the lid of the trunk, their muzzles directed to a bundle, which contained four or five pounds of gunpowder.—As there was something mysterious about the trunk, the plot was discovered before any injury ensued.—Fortunately for Governor Wilcox, he did not attempt to open the "infernal machine," till he was aided by a number of the most respectable gentlemen of the neighborhood.—*Providence Gazette.*

The U. S. sloop of war, Natchez, Capt Zantzinger, from Bahia, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 29th of July. She saluted with 21 guns, which was returned by the Fort, by the same number. The Natches sailed again for Montevideo on the 6th of August.

Col John Thomas has been appointed Navy Agent for the district of Baltimore, in place of Capt Isaac Phillips, deceased.

[illegible] the Alabamians with which can never be enjoyed by our Canada neighbors.—*St Lawrence Republican.*

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Edward Haston to Harriet A. Carter—Joseph H. Waitt of Malden, to Harriet A. Sylvester—Rev Mark Anthony D'Wolf Howe, Rector of St James Church, in Roxbury, to Julia Bowen, daughter of the late Thomas Amory, of Roxbury—Geo. H Sweetser to Clarissa Edmands.

In Roxbury James A. White, of this city, to Charlotte Holmes.

In Salem, Addison Richardson to Eleanor Waters—Dr Jonathan F. Worcester to Mary Punchard.

In Danvers, Dr Eben Hunt to Elizabeth Cheever.

In Spencer, Joseph Mason Jr. to Laurinde Morse.

In Southborough, Calvin Angier to Mary F. Johnson.

In Palmer, William N. Packard, of Monson, to Prudence, daughter of Capt. Timothy Ferrell.

In Troy, N. Y. George C. Kuhn, of New Orleans, to Sarah Emeline Chester, of Lynnfield Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city Hannah, wife of Thomas Hickford aged 67.

In Salem, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel N. Glover, aged 24—Thomas Brown, formerly of Haverhill, aged 69.

In Bridgewater, Eunice Ames, aged 92.

In Newburyport, Sarah Everdon, wife of Isaac Stevens, aged 29.

In South Weymouth, Sylvia, wife of John S. Cobb, aged 28.

In Barre, Sally, wife of Luther Smith, aged 43.

In Lancaster, Sarah Manly, aged 84.

In Gardiner Abel Mosman, aged 84.

In Royalston, widow, Mary Wait formerly of Grafton, aged 89.

WARREN THEATRE

CORNER OF PORTLAND AND TRAVERSE STREETS.

☞ Sixth Night of the Historical Drama of

HOFER;

THE TELL OF THE TYROL.

ON MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21st, 1833,

Will be performed, the Petit Comedy, in 2 acts, called

THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

Stienburg - - - - - - Mr F. S Hill.
Christine - - - - - - Mrs Conway.

To conclude with (sixth time in Boston) an Historical Drama, in 3 acts, as produced with immense success in the London and N. Y. Theatres, called

HOFER;

THE TELL OF THE TYROL.

Andreas Hofer - - - - - Mr Webb
Elric - - - - - - - Mr F. S. Hill
Maria - - - - - - Mrs Pelby.
Rosa, Negretti - - - - - Mrs Conway.

☞ Doors open at half past 6. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

Second Term

OF MISS PEABODY'S HISTORICAL SCHOOL, commences on the first MONDAY in November.—The hours are from 11 till half past 12 o'clock, A. M, four days in the week.

The Course for the Winter is the History of the Greeks. It will comprise a careful study of the Poets, epic, dramatic, and lyric;—the History of the Fine Arts and Artists;—of the Greek Philosophy and Philosophers;—of the Political History and Historians—Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon and Plutarch; together with the modern Histories of Heron, Gillies, and Mitford.

For those who wish it, an Exercise in English Composition, or the lesson for the day, will be attended to.

As every thing which is to be recited will be read aloud first, Ladies who would like to read this course of literature and history may find it pleasant to join this class.

Terms $10. Somerset Court, No. 3.
oct 12 5t

Franklin Lectures.

THE third Course of these Lectures will commence on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst, at the Masonic Temple. Introductory Lecture by George S. Hillard, Esq. The Introductory of last course, by Hon Stephen C. Phillips, has been published by the Committee and with the Tickets for the present season, are now ready for delivery at the usual places.

oct 12 3tis D. KIMBALL, Sec'y.

Satin Beaver Hats.

THE subscribers are largely engaged in the manufacture of this beautiful and fashionable HAT, which is acknowledged by all as the most beautiful, light, cheap, and most durable now in use. Orders for any quantity or quality, respectfully solicited, and promptly and faithfully attended to.

HALL & CO, 10 Washington street.
oct 19 A. A. HALL & CO, 25 Broad street.

Anthracite & Bituminous Coals.

CANNEL, Newcastle, Orrel and Sidney Coals, screened and delivered.

50 chaldrons superior Pictou Coal,
100 do first quality Coke,
200 tons soft Egg Anthracite Coal—delivered in any part of the city. For sale by CURTIS & LEAVENS, 62 Broad street. oct 19

Hosiery.

MEN'S stout lambs' wool, vigonia and heavy yarn Half Hose; women's blk, slate and merino colored Hose—constantly for sale by HAWES & LYON, 42, Kilby street. oct 19

Iron Casting.

CHARLES TURNER will execute, with neatness and despatch, (at his Iron Foundry, corner of Hawkins and Ivers streets, Boston.) orders for Machinery, Stoves and Stove Boilers, Coal Grates, Fire Frames, Pipe and Short Boxes, Piano Forte Plates cast and finished;—Clock Weights—and all other articles of Iron Casting, too numerous to mention.

The above castings will be made of as good stock, and on as reasonable terms, as at any other foundry in this city.

C. T. trusts, by a particular attention to business, and utmost endeavors to please customers, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

☞ Dealers and builders are respectfully informed that the said Turner deposits and keeps constantly on hand, at Messrs Proctor, Palmer & Felt's, Merchants' Row, Boston, a complete assortment of patent Oven Doors, common Oven Doors, Ash Pit Doors, double and single Boiler Doors—which the said P. P. & Felt will sell at wholesale, as low as any other articles of the same kind and quality can be bought in this city.

Orders for castings left in Order Box No 96 Mechanics' Reading Room, will be duly attended to. oct 19

Broadcloths and Merinos.

THE Subscriber has just received,

100 pieces Broadcloths,
100 do Cassimeres,
100 do Sattinets,
2 cases 6-4 English Merinos,
5 do 3-4 do do
3 do 6-4 French do

which he offers by the piece or yard, at reduced prices.

CHARLES ADAMS,
oct 19 6t No 115, Hanover street.

Hard Ware——THOMAS S. WELD,

No 60, KILBY STREET,

HAS received by the ships Trenton, Propontis, and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a complete assortment of Hard Ware—for the Fall trade, which is offered for sale on favorable terms.

Also, a prime assortment of Rodgers's Cutlery.
oct 19

Cavendish Tobacco.

17 BOXES superior Cavendish Tobacco, just received and for sale at 62 Broad street by CURTIS & LEAVENS. oct 19

India Rubber Suits,

INCLUDING CAPS, for $13.

AN article peculiarly adapted to persons exposed to wet and cold, constantly for sale at the Clothes Warehouse of SKINNER & TOTHILL, No 44 South Market street, corner of Merchants' Row. oct 12

Apprentices Wanted.

WANTED 10 or 15 GIRLS as apprentices at the Dress Making Business. For further particulars inquire of Mrs BRADFORD, at No 113 Hanover street. oct 12

Yarn Half Hose.

FINE American Woollen HALF HOSE, for sale by the dozen or single pair, at KIMBALL's, 12, Washington street. oct 12

New Beef.

MESS, No 1 and Prime NEW BEEF, for sale by E. A. & W. WINCHESTER, No 15, South Market street. 1mis oct 5

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of *BRIARD & TOLMAN*, and have taken Store, No 307, Washington street, (opposite Avon place,) where they have for sale a good assortment of Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS* at low prices.

OLIVER BRIARD, Jr.
sept 7 6tis JOSEPH A. TOLMAN.

Angola Gloves.

P. BAKER, No. 165 Washington street—has just received a lot of Women's and Children's ANGOLA GLOVES, for sale by the dozen or single pair.

On hand—A variety of other Goods, suitable for the season. 6wis sept 28

TREMONT THEATRE.

☞ First Night of the Historical Operatic Drama of

ANDREAS HOFER.

ON MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21st, 1833.

Will be performed, 1st time, a new Grand Historical Operatical Drama, in 3 acts, with new Scenery, Costume, Decorations, &c, called

ANDREAS HOFER.

Andreas Hofer - - - - - Mr Smith.
Stitchback - - - - - - Mr Finn.
Josephine - - - - - Mrs Blake.
Maria - - - - - - Mrs Smith.

To conclude with the Drama of the

MILLER'S MAID.

The Miller - - - - - - Mr Colinborn.
Phebe - - - - - - Miss Duff.

Doors open at a quarter past 6; performance to commence at quarter past 7 o'clock.

Evening School.

MR CHILD'S EVENING SCHOOL will commence on Monday next, at his School Room, in Hollis street, near the Meeting-house, where Lads and Young Gentlemen can receive Instruction in Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, Surveying, Navigation, &c.

☞ MR CHILD'S DAY SCHOOL for Boys, is kept at the same place, at which a few more scholars can be accommodated. oct 5

Fashionable Hat, Cap, and Fur STORE.

H. BAILEY—NO 15, COURT-STREET,

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of Fur Robes, Fur Capes, and Boas, which he invites the Ladies to call and examine for themselves. Also a splendid assortment of Fur Caps of all kinds, and Fur Collars, for gentlemen's use.

There will be found at the above mentioned establishment, a good assortment of Gloves and Hats of the latest fashions, which H. B. trusts all that call will be suited in price and quality. 3mis oct 19

French Merinoes.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York, 1 case superior French Merinos, of the most fashionable dark colors. E. S. BREWER,
oct 19 414 Washington-st.

Old Style and Strong.

AMOS SUMNER, Tailor, having been in business in this city for over twenty years and never having advertised before, takes pleasure in informing his old customers, that he is now to be found where he has been for upwards of two years—at the Clothes Warehouse of Mr W. H. Milton, in Faneuil Hall building. oct 19

Sacred Music.

PUBLISHED by CARTER, HENDEE & CO, (Successors to Richardson, Lord & Holbrook.)

1. BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLLECTION: edited by Lowell Mason.

The character of this work is fully established by its extensive circulation throughout this country, and the approbation it has even received in England.

The Harmonicon, published in London, says "it is a work containing one of the most complete collections of psalmody that ever was embodied"—"we can assert of the many tunes we have examined, that they are well arranged, that the harmonies are faultless, and that the devotional character of both music and words has been attended to most strictly."

2. THE CHOIR; OR UNION COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, second edition. By Lowell Mason, ed.tor of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection, Lyra Sacra, and other Musical Works.

The Choir contains 360 pages of Music, consisting of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, in all the variety of metre found in the Hymn Books of the different denominations, short Anthems, Sentences, &c appropriate to various occasions of public worship; and embraces a sufficient quantity and variety of music for all the purposes of singing schools, singing societies, &c.

Most of the Music is new. Much of it has been drawn from the highest sources of musical taste and science in Europe, especially in Germany. Many beautiful themes have been selected and metrically arranged, expressly for this work, from the vocal works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Winter, Cherubini, Mehul, Himmel, Weber, Righini, Rossini, and other distinguished composers.

3. The BRIDGEWATER COLLECTION, twenty-third edition, improved by the addition of considerable new music.

This is esteemed to be the best edition ever published of this long established and popular work.

4. The PSALMIST, or Chorister's Companion; consisting of new Psalm Tunes, designed as a supplement to other works.

5. CHURCH MUSIC; consisting of new and original Chants, Melodies and Anthems. By Charles Zeuner, Organist to the Handel and Haydn Society.

6. LYRA SACRA; consisting of original and selected Anthems, Sentences, Set Pieces, &c. most of which are short, easy of performance, and suited to the wants of Singing Societies, Concerts, and the various occasions of Public Worship By Lowell Mason, editor of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection.

This is probably the cheapest and most useful volume of Anthems extant in this country. It will be particularly serviceable in Cheirs which have not the advantage of much instrumental accompaniment, being especially arranged with reference to vocal effect.

7. SPIRITUAL SONGS, for Social Worship; adapted to the use of families and private circles in times of revivals, to missionary meetings, &c. By Thomas Hastings and Lowell Mason. In 4 numbers. Price 12 1-2 cents each.

8. SACRED MELODIES, consisting of Songs, Duets, Trios, &c. arranged with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte. By Lowell Mason and G. J. Webb, Professors in the Boston Academy of Music. 4w oct 19

BOOKS.

LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street, have received,

Boy's and Girl's Library, No 16.—Letters from Caroline Westerly, or The Young Traveller from Ohio—containing the Letters of a young lady of seventeen, written to her sister.

The Spirit of Hebrew Poetry—by I. G. Herder, 2 vols—translated from the German, by James Marsh.

Howitts's History of Priestcraft, in all ages and countries—by Wm Howitts.

Christianity Vindicated—by John Henry Hopkins.

No 16. Parley's Magazine, Part 3, No 3. Contents—The Cultivation and Use of Tea; An Indian Scene; The Manners of the Jews; Arithmetic; The Sailor Boy's Grave; View of Staffa; The Desert; The Yam; The Goat Sucker; Slide at St Petersburgh, &c.

Gregory's (Olinthus) Mathematics for Practical Men.—Illustrated by plates and 230 wood cuts, 8vo.

Nicholson's (Peter) New Carpenter's Guide, or complete work Lines, numerous plates, 4to.

Giles's First Book in Latin.

The Vegetable World—by Charles Williams.

Travels in America—by George Fibbleton, Esq. Ex-Barber to His Majesty.

Also, a further supply of 'The Wife,' a Tale of Martua—a play in 5 acts—by James Sheridan Knowles.

A Yankee among the Nullifiers.

Oran, The Outcast, or a Season in New York, in 2 vo's.

Classic Tales, designed for the instruction and amusement of Young Persons—by the author of Popular Lessons, &c. embellished with originol engravings

German Parables—by Krumacher. oct 19

Notice to Town Officers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Secretary's Office, October 12, 1833.

THE Selectmen and Clerks of the several Towns and Districts in this Commonwealth are referred to the following extract from a late Act, entitled "An Act concerning Elections," being Chapter 141 of the Statutes of 1833.

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Selectmen and of the Clerks of the several Towns and Districts of this Commonwealth, and of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston, to make and seal up a separate list of the persons voted for as Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Counsellors and Senators, and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and transmit the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or to the Sheriffs of their respective Counties. And when the said lists shall be received at the Office of said Secretary, the seals thereof shall not be broken, but the same shall be kept as they are received," &c.—By another section the former law on this subject is repealed.

The terms of this Act are understood to make it necessary that, at future Elections, the votes for Lieutenant Governor should be sealed up and returned in a *separate* list from those for Governor; and not included as heretofore in the same return. Blanks in the new form, accompanied by an explanatory circular, have been sent to all the towns. If any of the town clerks have failed to receive them, they are requested to give notice to this Department. Notice is also requested from the Selectmen of towns which may not have received blanks for the return of votes on the proposed Amendment of the Constitution. EDWARD D. BANGS, Secretary.

☞ Printers of Papers throughout the State are requested to insert the above. oct 19

Rubbers.

1000 LINED and Lace Rubbers, for sale by COFFIN & CO, opposite the Post office. is6w sept 28

The Subscriber

WOULD inform his friends that he has taken stand in Bromfield street, adjoining the Bromfield House, where he will attend to the business of Hair Dressing.

N. B. Wanted, a Journeyman, one who understands the business, and can produce good recommendations. None other need apply. JOHN H. GRUSH.
sept 28 1mis

JOHN MARSH,

No. 34, WASHINGTON STREET.

HAS just published the New England Antimasonic Almanac, for 1834.

CONTENTS:—Frontispiece—Introduction to the reader—The first Engine—Entered Apprentice's Sign explained—Do due guard or penalty—Fellow Craft's signs and grips—Masonry the same every where—Master Mason's signs and grips—Grand Hailing sign explained—Principles and Practice—Mark Master's ent sign—Morgan's murder confessed—R. I. Committee condemn Masonry—Five points of Fellowship—Poetry—Mark Master's penalty sign—Masonry in Legislation—Mark Master's sign of distress—The new name, hidden manna, &c.—The principle of Antimasonry—Past Master's penalty sign—The simple question—Fourth Mass Convention—Great Masons great fools—Most Excellent Master's sign—Masonic murder in France—Royal Arch penalty sign—Royal Arch word, 3 times 3—Do signs of distress—Mock miracles, &c Blasphemy in Ministers—Two leading principles in Masonry—The machinery of Masonic conspiracy—Masonic oaths unlawful—Corner Stones—Masons in office—The Antimasonic Motto—Good effects of political Antimasonry—Let it alone, it will die of itself—Washington's warning—Number of Masonic oaths as administered in the United States, with the legal proofs—Cut of Knight Templar receiving the oath of 'double damnation'—Construction or evasion of Masonic oath—The test question to a Mason—Masons not expelled for murder—Construction of the penalty, by Rev Dr Ripley and others—Masonic oaths made indictable—Act of Rhode Island against Masonic oaths—Memorials for repeal of Charters, &c—Number of Morgan conspirators—the names, characters and occupations of Morgan kidnappers.

☞ The explanation of Masonic signs, grips, &c, and especially the Synopsis of Masonic Oaths, have been prepared with great care, and are believed to be more accurate, full, and satisfactorily prove it, than can be found any where in any single work that has been before published.

oct 19 tt

Almanacs.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC, for 1834, by Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer—the Astronomical Calculations by the Editor of the American Almanac. Just published.

The OLD FARMERS' ALMANAC, for 1834. The Trade are informed that this Almanac, by R. B. Thomas, is nearly ready for publication. Early orders are solicited, that none may be disappointed. This long established and popular Almanac, for the ensuing year, it is believed, will be the best ever issued of this work. Great pains have been taken to make it interesting and useful. In addition to the usual quantity of matter, there will be attached to it, twelve interesting pages on the subject of Intemperance, illustrated by several engravings.

CARTER, HENDEE & CO, Publishers.
oct 19 2w

Boston Society for the Diffusion OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE Managers have the pleasure to announce to the Members of the Society and to the public, that two distinguished individuals have engaged to deliver full courses of Lectures on *Astronomy* and *Shakspeare*. They congratulate themselves and the Society upon this arrangement; as they think complete courses of Lectures upon a few subjects, will be far more interesting and instructive than a miscellaneous collection.

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, October 24th, at the Masonic Temple, at 7 o'clock, by the Hon EDWARD EVERETT;—and the succeeding lectures on the following Thursday evenings, throughout the winter, on Astronomy and Shakspeare, by Professors FARRAR and TICKNOR.

Constitution—Art 2 "Any adult may become a member of this Society, with all the privileges thereof, by an annual payment of two dollars, and by signing this Constitution. Minors may become members, in so far as to have the right of attending the lectures, by signing the Constitution, and paying one dollar annually. Membership shall cease by neglect of paying the annual assessment."

At a meeting of the Managers on Tuesday evening, April, 9, 1833, it was

Voted, That for the lectures of the next season, ladies' tickets be issued to members of the Society, each of which shall admit one lady, and the price of such ticket to the course shall be one dollar.

At a meeting of the Managers on Tuesday evening, Oct 1, 1833, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to appoint some suitable Agent, who shall receive the signatures of those gentlemen who may wish to subscribe to the Constitution and receive tickets, and that such Agent shall attend at the Bookstore of Allen & Ticknor, for that purpose, at such times as the Secretary shall appoint by a notice in the public papers.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the Agent will attend at Allen & Ticknor's, on Wednesday and Thursday the 23d and 24th inst, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. DANIEL WEBSTER, *President.*
WM GRAY, *Recording Secretary.* oct 19

New Jewelry--*Elegant Patterns*

WILLIAM S. WILLIS, 153 Washington-street, opposite the Old South, has just received a splendid assortment of new and fashionable *JEWELRY*. Ear Ornaments and Brooches, and Rings of the latest patterns, among which may be found a good variety of *DIAMONDS*, set in Brooches and Rings.

Also, a good assortment of *WATCHES*, Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepines, and double cased and double backed silver English Watches, all of which will be sold low and warranted to keep time. Individuals in want of any of the above articles are invited to call before purchasing. 4tis sept 14

Assignees' Sale.

6000 LBS Printing Ink.
900 doz Bottles Writing Ink;
200 doz Leather Preservative;
20 gross Paste Blacking;
20 do Papers Black Sand;
10 do Blank Cards;
3 do Indelible Ink;
20 do Grenville's Ink Powder;
1 crate 8 oz Bottles;
1 box square Indellible Ink Bottles; Paper, Quills, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at *cost*, by order of the Assignees, at 32 Cornhill, Boston. is3t sept 28

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed to Spring Lane, in the rear of No 134 Washington street, near the Old South Church, where he offers about

400 STOVES AND GRATES,

of almost every description, for *RENT, SALE or EXCHANGE*, as may accommodate customers.

☞ The invariable condition of letting Stoves, is CASH, payable *when set up or delivered*,

Stoves and Pipe, Stored, Repaired, Cleaned and set up.
sept 21 6w JOHN M. DEARBORN.

New Goods.

BRIARD & TOLMAN, 307 Washington-st, (opposite Avon Place,) have for sale a good assortment of FRESH FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Super 6-4 English Merinos; Flannels; Linens; Damasks; Damask and Plaid Table Cloths; Rose Blankets; Marseilles Quilts; Ladies' Worsted Lamb's Wool, Merino, Segovia and Cotton Hose; Men's do and Half Hose; Misses' Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's Wool do; Merino and Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers; Super Kid Gloves Ladies' and Misses' Angola do; Pelerines, &c. &c.
oct 5 is4t

Woollen Half Hose.

THE best article ever offered in this city for gentlemen's wear under boots, for sale by the dozen only. E. HARRINGTON & CO.
sep 7 4wis 56, Water street, (up stairs.)

Historical Lectures.

A COURSE of Lectures will be delivered at the Hall of the Athenæum, under the direction of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on subjects connected with the history of the Country, to commence on MONDAY EVENING, October, 21st, with an Introductory Lecture, by the Hon Edward Everett, and to be continued on the succeeding Monday Evenings for eleven weeks, by the Hon Alexander H. Everett, James Savage, Leverett Saltonstall, and William Sullivan—Rev John G Palfrey, Convers Francis, Jared Sparks, and Charles W. Upham, Joseph Willard, Esq, and other gentlemen connected with the Society.

Single Tickets for the course	$3 00
Two Tickets for do	5 00
Every additional Ticket,	1 50

Tickets may be obtained at Allen & Ticknor's, corner of School and Washington streets.
oct 12 GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Sec'ry.

A Card.

JOHN L. WHITE, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to the stand formerly kept by him in Union street, No 29, known as the

UNION-STREET HOUSE,

where a few boarders can be accommodated in pleasant sleeping chambers. The House has recently undergone a thorough repair. His Bar will be constantly stocked with the best of Liquors and every attention will be paid to his Guests.

J. L. W. hopes by constant personal attention to the establishment, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. tf aug 17

Merino and Thibet Shawls, &c.

5 CASES, 7 4 and 8 4 super Merino Shawls,
1 do rich Thibet Shawls,
2 do Cashmere do,
2 do Berlin and Brocha do,
3 do Crape de Chine, do,
1 do Hernani do; 1 do Valentia do.

—ALSO—

6 cases fancy Hdks consisting of rich new style Foulard, Hernani, silk muslin crape de Chine, Thibet and fancy silk Hdkfs. For sale by SAMUEL PHIPPS, 77 Kilby treet. 6tis sep 7

Notice---*Laurinian Academy*

MR RICHARDSON has great pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he has succeeded in making arrangements with Mr HARE, late pupil of the celebrated TUNKINS, of London, who has been in that city, has been unparalleled.

Mr HARE has brought with him, to this country, Tunkin's unrivalled System, so highly honored by the Academies of Sciences in London and Paris, which they will hereafter combine with the Laurinian System, and it is their intention to publish it in this city, under the title of the Boston Mercantile System of Finished Penmanship.

Mr R. cannot too sincerely return his grateful thanks to the citizens of his native city, for the distinguished patronage he has received, and begs leave again to assure them that no pupil shall leave the academy without being fully competent to perform every duty necessary for the counting house and leger.

Mr R. has made this arrangement in consequence of his impaired health, owing to his severe duties consequent on the great influx of pupils; he has full confidence in the gentleman he has associated himself with, and it is their mutual intention to devote the whole of their time to bring this noble and necessary art to *perfection*, and give the fullest satisfaction to every one who may patronize a first rate establishment as they are determined to make this in every point of view.

A Card.

MR HARE has to inform the public of this city that he has made the above arrangement for a term of years, and as he is aware that his own individual exertions must be the test of his character, and can alone command success, he respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public.

Finished Penmanship.

TAUGHT AT THE
LAURINIAN ACADEMY No 25. Joy's Buildings, by
RICHARDSON & HARE.

MESSRS R. & H. have just opened their Fall Classes for the the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen in the useful branches of Chirography, Stenography, Arithmetic, Cryptography, Mechnography, &c. &c.

A thorough course of each branch will consist of Forty Lessons (one hour each.)

☞ Terms extremely moderate.

The establishment is now in perfect order, and the hour allotted to each individual will be strictly adhered to, and no class shall consist of more than ten scholars, and every scholar who attends the whole course will receive a certificate of qualification. 2m sept 28

THE sublime and beautiful ART of PENMANSHIP,

taught by *Mr CHAVE*, at his Academy, 221 Washington street. System of Writing invented by Mr GOODWANE, late from England, and taught in from 5 to 10 Lessons of one hour each, according to the APTNESS of the STUDENT. *Terms four dollars.*

Crowned with success, the true laurel of the industrious and worthy, Mr C. would again assure the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity, that it matters not how bad the present writing of either sex may be, he guarantees success to all from 10 to 60 years; even the most obtuse genius fails not, but acquires the long wished for adopted system, which is acknowledged by all learned associations, the literati and leaders of ton to be founded in reason and infallible by practice in eradicating evils that all other systems retain, and is the only foundation on which the learner can with confidence acquire and retain an easy, elegant and fluent running hand.

Goodwane's system has been pronounced the best ever introduced into this country, by merchants, and by professors of Universities who have examined into its principles, therefore Mr Chave feels the greatest confidence in teaching it to the enlightened citizens of Boston. He has instructed persons, males as well as females, of almost every rank and grade of society, and has never, in a single instance to his knowledge, failed to give the fullest satisfaction; and anticipates to be one amongst a number of teachers to enjoy the gratifying reflection that having exercised his ability, none, at the close of their term, have expressed disappointment or regret. It is his determination to complete all, who place themselves under his tuition, in a superior hand handwriting, if due attendance and attention is given by them.

Mr CHAVE has removed to a more commodious room, No 222, Washington street, Prospect Hall, corner of Summer street, over Messrs J. and W. Newell's store, entrance from Washington street.

Separate apartments for Ladies. Application from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. sept 14

Pulmonary Balsam.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. This truly valuable remedy has now been before the public for four years, and has proved itself the most valuable remedy discovered for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, or Phthisic, Consumption, Whooping Cough and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favourable accounts of its effects. The following new Certificates are offered for

PUBLIC EXAMINATION!

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, Daniel P. Brayman, of Richmondtown, R. I. felt it a duty to acquaint the public, that I have received the most unexpected relief in a severe complaint of the lungs, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. For three years previous to my trial of the Balsam, I had a severe pain in my breast, violent cough, frequent raising of blood attended with great prostration of strength. For the principal part of the above time, I was under the care of a skilful Physician in Boston, who employed beside many internal medicines, blistering, Seatons, &c. Without any improvement in my case. Two months since I commenced with the Balsam, and have now taken two bottles! I am now able to labor most part of the time, have ceased to raise blood and am almost entirely relieved of my cough.

DANIEL P. BRAYMAN.

Boston, Feb. 21, 1832.

[From Dr. Samuel Morrill.]

To the proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

I am satisfied that the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned, and he was enabled to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is now engaged not only in active but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c.

SAMUEL MORRILL.

Concord, N. H. Jan. 30, 1832.

[From Apollos Stephens, Esq.]

I have been troubled more than twenty years with the Asthma, and have had recourse to a variety of medicines, (Anderson's Cough Drops, Bateman's Drops, Welch Medicamentum, &c.) without experiencing much benefit. My complaint increased to such a degree that I despaired of relief, and had concluded to close my business; when, in 1830, I accidentally but fortunately obtained four bottles of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I received them in October, at which time I was confined to the house. By the use of the said Bals

MISCELLANIES.

FAITHLESS ANNA.

Miss Blowsabella Anne Jones,
She fell in love one day,
To woo't down on her narrow bones,
And thus began to pray:

"Oh long may I my true love love,
Long may my love love me!"
She pray'd so long she could not move,
The cramp came in her knee.

But love's a most uncertain thing,
And can't be trusted to;
For when he'd bought the wedding ring,
Miss Blowsy proved untrue.

Now this poor fellow did depart
All by a sudden death;
And if it wer'nt of a broken heart,
It were for want of breath.

Some say he'd used her ill of late,
Some say she'd used him worse;
But pawned the ring;—the duplicate
And change were in her purse.

Her conscience made her very sick,
She took unto her bed;
Her cold feet on a good warm brick,
A night cap on her head.

The air was raw and frosty too,
The cold it nipped her nose;
And so [as you or I would do,]
She put it 'neath the clothes.

A Ghost there came to her bedside,
A monster tall and grim;
But when she looked, she turned her head,
And would not look at him.

A frog upon each eyebrow sat,
A lizard on his chin;
And 'twoon his teeth th' head of a rat,
Kept popping out and in.

His eyes they glared, and looked so fell,
They set the bed on fire;
Miss Blowsy tried to ring the bell,
But could'nt pull the wire.

A string of dead dew-worms were tied
Around his scraggy brow;
Says he "I come to claim my bride,
Because she broke her vow."

She screamed and wept at what he said,
But found it all in vain;
So laid herself upon the bed,
And went to sleep again!

THE CANDID THIEF.

Dodging the door of a Counsel Catch,
A thief observed 'twas on the latch,
Popp'd in, and quick again pass'd out,
With wig, and gown, and riding coat;
Then wrote to let the lawyer know,
That he had served him so and so;
Adding Postscript—'I might have taken
Coke upon Littleton, and Bacon,
But Law's to me superfluous study,
For I am rogue enough already.'

ENIGMA.

I never speak but in my sleep,
I never cry, but often weep,
I never walk, but often ran,
I'm sometimes in a fight outdone,
I am assistance to the old,
Give early notice of a cold,
Cameleon like, I live on air,
And dust to me is dainty fare.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Illustrative of American enterprize and daring.

Shortly after the termination of the late war between Great Britain and the United States, an American citizen, then on his travels in Europe, took passage in a steam boat from Greenock, crossing the North Channel to Belfast. On the passage down the river Clyde, he with other strangers, being not a little surprized on beholding a considerable work of defence thrown up on one of the banks of the river at a point so distant from the sea, and in a situation well land locked and apparently perfectly safe from the incursions of an external foe, on expressing his surprize to the Captain of the steam boat, (a true John Bull) at so unnecessary a fortification having been erected, he replied (little knowing that he was addressing an American, to whom the censures cast upon his countrymen for their noble daring, was a high treat) "why, sir, had we been at war with any other nation on the earth, a military work in that situation would not have been at all necessary, but the d——n Yankees are so bold and impudent that there was no telling how far they would venture to penetrate into the heart of the country; I, myself, saw two of their privateers during the war come sailing up the river, under a heavy press of canvass, within the reach of the Guns of the Battery, and thought surely they would be sunk, or at least crippled and captured, but to my astonishment and mortification, after being fired upon, they wheeled about like a coach and four, and made off in safety, with their colors flying and drums beating YANKEE DOODLE."—*Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.*

UNROLLING OF A MUMMY. An extremely interesting examination of a mummy took place on Saturday at the Charing Cross Hospital, in the presence of several gentlemen who had been invited by Mr Pettigrew to witness the process. Mr Pettigrew having given some remarks upon the subject of the mummies generally, proceeded with the development of the the mummy under observation. He remarked that between the different layers of cloth there was gum and bituminous matter, and that the foot was soft, which promised well for the authenticity of the mummy. (The general interest now became very great, and every step was watched with the utmost curosity.) It was here discovered that the feet was gilt; it was presently discovered that the legs were gilt; the hands were lying by the sides, and near the abdomen was found a small mass which appeared as if it might have been a papyrus covered with bituminous matter; the thumb and fore finger of the right hand were strongly gilt.—Mr Pettigrew remarked, that a mummy which was unwrapped in the Haymarket some time since had occasioned doubt whether the gilt was applied at the time, as the accounts had described the nails only as being gilt; but this instance set the matter at rest, for the body appeared to have been gilt all over. The subject was a male, and the beard was extremely perfect, and of some length, rather curled and red. Several insects were found, which had been preying upon the skin. Some remarkable light fine crystals were found near the right hand, and some small pieces of grey wool near the back of the neck. The mummy is supposed to have been preserved in wax. The bituminous matter appeared to have been applied exceedingly hot, making the removal of the coverings very difficult. Mr Pettigrew observed that he was sorry there would not be time to proceed to the examination of the mouth, in which it was not uncommon to find a piece of coin. During Mr Pettigrew's various remarks and his unraveling of the mummy, there were frequently strong expressions of the great satisfaction and gratification which he had afforded.

A SEASONABLE HINT. A day or two since, while a gentleman was examining a harness he had ordered of one of our mechanics, it was discovered that one of the buckles was deficient of a tongue. The master of the shop was apologizing for the oversight, when one of his boys sung out: "If you have lost your tongue I will lend you mine." His impertinence was soon checked by the customer, with this remark: "But I want *a tongue that will keep its place!*"

RAPIDITY OF EATING. The witty author of "Men and Manners in America," in describing a dinner at a public house in New York, says: "Around, I beheld the same scene of gulping and swallowing, as if for a wager, which my observation at breakfast had prepared me to expect. In my own neighborhood there was no conversation. Each individual seemed to *pitchfork* his food down his gullet, without the smallest attention to the wants of his neighborhood. If you asked a gentleman to help you from any dish before him, he certainly complied, but in a manner that showed you had imposed on him a disagreeable office; and, instead of a slice, your plate generally returned loaded with a solid massive wedge of animal matter."

SONNET,

WRITTEN IN A VOLUME OF SHAKSPEARE.

How bravely Autumn paints upon the sky
The gorgeous fame of Summer which is fled!
Hues of all flowers that in their ashes lie,
Trophied in that fair light whereon they fed,
Tulip, and hyacinth, and sweet rose red,—
Like exaltations from the leafy mould,
Look here how honor glorifies the dead,
And warms their scutcheons with a glance of gold!
Such is the memory of poets old,
Who on Parnassus' hill have bloom'd elate;
Now they are laid under their marbles cold,
And turn'd to clay, whereof they were created;
But God Apollo hath made them all enrolled,
And blazon'd on the very cloud of fate!

Jaundice, Indigestion and Liver COMPLAINT

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for the cure of *Dispepsia, jaundice, diseases of the liver, headache, heart-burn, sour stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, weakness of the limbs, costiveness, and piles.*

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these pills, the following *strong proof* is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, dated Sudbury Vt. Sept. 3, 1828.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, for the cure of indigestion, etc. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced, almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills, and was surprised to find their powerful and favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which, for seven years, had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours, respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston, received through the Boston Post-Office, dated Sept. 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, etc. I applied to several physicians, and used all the medicines generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last, by the advice of a friend who had been cured of a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above-named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions, they gave me almost *instant* relief, and by using two boxes more they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine

Extract of a letter from Dr. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn. exhibiting further proof of the good effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, in cases of Indigestion, Liver Complaint, &c.

Having experienced in my family very great benefits from Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, I think it a duty to make known the same. My wife has for several years suffered much from a severe pain in the side, resulting in the opinion of her physicians, from a liver complaint, connected with indigestion. She had resorted to the best medicine, and which afforded but temporary relief. Having heard that the above named Pills had been used with great success in these complaints, they were used by my wife in one of her severe attacks with the happiest effects, and by continuing them a few weeks, she seemed almost wholly cured. Occasionally some slight symptoms of the disease appear, but they are speedily removed by recurrence to the above named remedy. ISAAC THOMPSON.

New London, July 9, 1831.

Sold at wholesale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants Row, and by the Druggists generally.

New Goods.

JUST received, a variety of desirable GOODS, consisting in part of a very large assortment of Cap and Bonnet Ribbons, of various styles and qualities, Blk and colored rich Velvet Belts; blk and white Thread, Bobbinet and blonde Edgings and Nets, Bonnet Silks and Plushes, a great variety of colors, Cal'd Sarsnets; Areophine Crapes, Fancy and Thibet Hdkfs, of various styles, Bonnet Wire; Velvets, A few Paris made Tuscan Bonnets; Fancy Plumes, Grecian Edgings and Nets; Fine Lace Buttons, Patent Linen Thread; Merino Hose; Grecian Boots, Patent and common Pins; Cloak Clasps, A few cases Linen Dickeys, Linen Damasks, of different widths, Camblet Frogs and Braids, of different colors, 2 cases Furs, consisting of Capes and Boas, of different styles; low priced 7-8 Silks, suitable for furriers' use, which, together with a variety of other Goods, will be sold at fair prices, by THOMAS DENNIE, Jr, oct 12 No 24, Kilby street.

James Leeds, Jr & Co,
No 18, Long Wharf,
HAVE FOR SALE,

50 HALF Pipes } Superior Rochelle BRANDY,
50 Qr do }
Aurora, and Billow's cargoes, "A. Seignette" and "Pellerin" brands,
25 pipes Holland GIN, genuine "Weesp Fish" and other brands.

THE ABOVE ENTITLED TO DEBENTURE.

Hhds St Croix Rum, best brands,
Pipes, halfs, quarters, and eighth casks Sicily Madeira Wine, "Ingham's" and other brands,
25 qr casks Old Brown Sherry Wine, fine and rich flavor,
Quarter casks prime Old Port and Madeira Wines,
Do do Dry and Sweet Malaga do
200 baskets Champagne Wine, highly approved, } "Dauce" and "Dinet" brands.
51 cases Cotie Rotie,
28 do Paulliac, } Superior Claret
37 do Medoc St Estephe, } WINES.
15 do Chateau Maigaux
oct 12

Furniture and Feathers.

ROGERS & HASKELL offer for sale at their Furniture Ware rooms and Feather Store, Nos 8 and 10, Dock Square, a complete assortment of rich and low price Furniture, together with a good supply of looking glasses of various sizes and patterns—eight day time pieces, and wooden clocks—brass fire sets, very cheap.

Also,—a large and fresh lot of Live Geese, Russia, and Common Feathers, by wholesale or retail.
sept 28 6w

Coal.

100 CHALDRONS coarse screened Newcastle and Orrel Coal—100 do. Bridgeport and Sunderland do. for grates—100 do. Fine for smiths, Manufacturers, or Steam Engines—for sale by NEVERS & FRENCH,
sept. 28 65 Purchase street

Buttons.

A LARGE assortment, constantly on hand, of Lasting, plain and fancy Gilt, Pearl and Bone BUTTONS, for sale by HAWES & LYON, 42, Kilby street.
sept 28 6t

Notice.

JOHN PUNCHARD, 32 Cornhill, is closing his present business, and requests all who have unsettled accounts to call and adjust the same without delay.
Boston, Sept 28, 1833.

Stoves and Grates.

JOHN PETERS, No 60, Cornhill, has for sale a good assortment of COAL STOVES and GRATES, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also—FENDERS, COAL HODS, POKERS and SIFTERS.
sept 28 3m

T. W. Baldwin & Co

NO 40, Kilby-street, have received a complete assortment of Fresh Goods, adapted to the season, which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash or short credit.

Also on hand—Cotton Yarn of superior quality; Wicking, Wadding, Batting, Tickings, Shirtings and Sheetings; and constantly receiving Woollen Socks, Yarn, Frocking; all wool, and cotton and wool Domestic Flannel.
oct 5 eop3t

Genuine New England Live GEESE FEATHERS.

A FEW thousand pounds of this superior kind of feathers, being much handsomer and better than any ever before offered in this city, just received and for sale by CHARLES A. HUDSON, No 27 Dock square.

Also, a complete assortment of other Feathers, viz, Southern Live Geese; Western do do; Russian Geese, of all qualities; American Hens'; which will be made up into beds or sold in sacks, at low prices, at wholesale or retail. tf sept 28

Coal Stoves.

THE subscribers, agents for Messrs Nott & Co, of New York, have just received and offer for sale, a good assortment of Dr Nott's Coal Stoves, which are considered superior to any other Stove ever yet offered to the public, for burning the Hard Coals. Purchasers are requested to call and examine, as they will also find a good assortment of James's Cooking, Franklin, Six Plate and Box Stoves, which are offered for sale on as good terms as can be purchased in the city.

HURLBERT, LEAVITT & CO,
oct 5 16, Union street.

For Sale,

A LARGE BOX STOVE, with about 20 feet of Stove Pipe. Apply at this office. oct 12

The Thomsonian Infirmary.

WHILE from the Botanical bosom of our mother earth we draw nourishment to sustain health and life; so likewise from the same prolific source we are furnished with healing antidotes for the whole catalogue of diseases.

The THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY is pleasantly situated at No 23, Harvard street, between Front and Washington streets, where the pure vegetable medicine is both sold and administered according to the method prescribed by the father of the system, Dr Samuel Thomson.

To the efficacy of this medicine on all occasions when properly applied, in removing with salutary effect, every species of desperate malady, though the same had been surrendered by the regular practitioner as irremediable, thousands who have experienced its safe, speedy and certain operations will testify. Mercury and its various modifications, arsenic or ratsbane, with other mineral poisons make no part of the specifics used; nor does bleeding, blistering, &c, which is always attended with more or less danger, constitute any portion of the practice of the proprietor. Those persons who have unhappily contracted a certain disease, and who believe that the same cannot be expelled from the system without the use of the fe regoing mineral poisons, whose deleterious effects subjects the sufferer to a *premature* grave, are assured that if they will make a timely application at the Harvard street Infirmary, they may be restored to sound health, and that speedily, without the use of the aforesaid destructive drug.

The proprietor having been familiar with the medicine and manner of its application for more than twenty years past, and having during that long period himself witnessed its efficacious results in healing the most desperate diseases, respectfully invites the afflicted invalid to place himself under his care, and in so doing, he is confident of giving him satisfaction.

Males and females can be accommodated with private rooms if they wish them.

Each course of medicine at the usual price; and board for invalids on reasonable terms.

A change of linen will be necessary after taking a course of medicine.

No alteration in the diet of patients is required.

Family rights, medicine and books at the common price.

ANDREW WATKINS, Botanic Physician, and Agent for Dr SAMUEL THOMSON. 3m oct 12

Elastic Bristle and Patent Stock FRAMES.

500 DOZ assorted Stock Frames, Binding Skins, Buckles, &c. for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. oct 12

Fall Goods.

SKINNER & TOTHILL, give notice that they have received, at their Clothes Warehouse, No 44, South Market street, corner of Merchants' Row, a complete assortment of Goods, adapted to the present and approaching season, which have been selected with great care from the importations of the present season, and they feel great confidence in inviting the attention of their friends and the public in general to their establishment, as they are determined to make every exertion to supply all who may favor them with their custom, with first rate articles, and at such prices as cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to all who are reasonable in their expectations.
oct 12 tf

Notice.

J. A. BROWN thinks it necessary to inform the public that the Furniture advertised for sale at the Hospital in Boylston street, is at the Old Cholera Hospital, and not at his Thomsonian Infirmary, as many have been led to suppose by the word *Cholera* not having been inserted in the advertisement. oct 12

New Books.

FOR sale by LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street, Boston.

New Clerk's Magazine, 2d edition, revised and enlarged, *without addition to the price*, containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man. Many valuable forms not before given in any one collection.

A Subaltern in America, 1 vol, comprising his narrative of the British army, at Baltimore, Washington, &c. &c, during the late war.

The Pearl, or Affection's Gift, for 1833, with eight elegant engravings.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia,—No 43, History of Spain and Portugal.

Liber Primus, or First Book of Latin Exercises—by Joseph Dana, A M. To which have been added, Colloquies from Erasmus, with a Vocabulary.

Colloquies of Erasmus, with a Vocabulary for Classical Schools—by Charles C. Dillaway, A. M. Principal of the Public Latin School, Boston.

The Practical Dyer, with reference to patterns of the several colors, numbered in rotation. and attached to the work. To which are annexed miscellaneous receipts for Cotton, Silk and Woollen Goods, without patterns—by Cornelius Malony.

The Man-of-Wars-Man, by the author of Tom Cringle's Log.

The Religious Magazine, conducted by G. D. & J. Abbot. Price $2 50 per annum. Subscriptions received by Lilly, Wait & Co. oct 12

Paper.

500 REAMS Cap and Pot Paper;
200 do Letter Paper, Brandywine manufac.
100 reams Letter Paper, Bill Blake & Co's
60 do do do broken,
100 do Pot do cheap,
25 do Filtering do
80 do Medium colored Paper,
35 do Demy do do
3 tons Straw Boards. For sale by JONES & OAKES, 124 State street. 6t sept 28

Very Splendid Articles.

JUST received, 2 pieces of the triple chain gro Grain Silk Also, 1 piece English twilled Satin with a sewing silk face, it is very elegant and worthy the notice of Gentlemen, and will be made into Stocks to order or otherwise. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the above articles, at No 4 Congress street.

T. H. FOSTER, Successor to
sept 28 6w J. G. SHUTE.

Carpet Warehouse.

J. TABER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store, No 57, Washington street, over Messrs C. C. & W. H. Conant's, where he offers for sale a superior assortment of Brussels, Venitian, Kidderminster, Scotch and American Carpetings and Rugs—with many other articles usually found in his line.

Also—Painted Floor Cloths, of a superior quality, of all widths, without seams, on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other establishment in the city.
oct 12 tf

Bone Setting by Dr S. C. Hewett,
Pupil of the late Dr Jos Swett, who may be found at 297 Washington street, nearly opposite Avon place.

DR. H. expresses his gratitude to the public for his extensive practice in this city and vicinity, such as reducing dislocations and fractures, hip diseases, white swellings, sprains, contraction of the cords, deformity of the limbs, weakness of the joints, and limbs that have been paralyzed, rheumatism in case the cords have become contracted and stiff, &c. Dr H. would inform the public, as a great number of persons have called on him with diseases requiring internal medicines, or surgical operations, that he does not prescribe internal medicines or perform surgical operations in any case whatever, nor does he ever intend to practice anything but Bone Setting, and attend to diseases of the limbs and joints. This practice is considered by Dr H. to be entirely separate from Physicians or Surgeons, and he believes it not understood by them. This practice has always been confined to the above branch, excepting by a few imposters who travel the country and call themselves bone-setters, physicians and surgeons, when in fact they understand neither branch. Two or three such imposters have visited this city within the last three or four years, and this is the reason why so many have mistaken the profession of Dr H. Patients from the country can be furnished with board in the house where Dr H. keeps his office, or in the neighborhood, for from $2,50 to $3 per week. Dr H. wishes all persons to call between the hours of 6 and 11, A M, excepting in cases where immediate attention is required.

Gentlemen's Prime Calf Skin BOOTS, at $4—Warranted, and handsome style.

JOHN H. ROGERS, 50 Court street, opposite New England Museum, would inform his friends and customers that he has now on hand a first-rate lot of *BOOTS*, at the above low price.

Also—A complete assortment of all kinds Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys' and Children's *BOOTS, SHOES* and *SLIPPERS*, suitable for city or country trade, at wholesale or retail, on liberal terms.

6000 PAIRS prime *RUBBER SHOES*, for sale at fair prices; and a good assortment of Ladies' *Laced* Rubbers, a new and superior article; and a few pairs Ladies' French Moccasins, an excellent article for traveling.

☞ Please call and examine stock and prices.
sept 14 2m

Gentlemen's Fashionable GARMENTS.

FROCK Coats, Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. for sale, ready made, or made to measure, at OSGOOD'S, 34, Dock Square,—where is for sale a prime assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery. tf sept 7

New Fruit Store.

JOHN W. WILSON, SEEDSMAN and FLORIST, dealer in domestic Green and Dry Fruit, 83 Court street, opposite Mr Leach's Thread Store, begs to acquaint the public in general, that having been solicited by many respectable families in this city, to open a FRUITERY, he has taken the above Store, where he will have for sale during the Summer season, Fruit of all kinds, daily fresh from the gardens.

Preserves, Pickles, Sauces, &c. Bird Seed, Bulbous roots, Flower Root Glasses, Superior Mustard, Scotch Barley, &c.

☞ Families and parties supplied with Fruit, at the shortest notice. sept 21

Merinos and Circassians.

8 BALES MERINOS and CIRCASSIANS; 1 case dark fancy Ginghams; 1 do mourning do with a variety of Seasonable Goods—for sale by HAWES & LYON, 42, Kilby street. 1m sept 7

Fall Goods for Cash.

HOW & JONES offer for sale a general assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS adapted to the season, consisting in part of—

Broadcloths
Cassimeres
Satinetts
Tartan Plaids
Plaid Camlets
Camlets
Merinos
Circassians
Flannels
Beckings
Paddings
Kerseys
Vestings
Worsted Braces
Comforters
Calicoes
colored Cambrics
brown Linens
black Linens
Worsted Hosiery
Hdkfs, Fine, &c.
Kid Gloves
Buck do and Mittens
Sarsnets, Levantins
black and col'd Gro de Nap
Sewing Silk and Twist
Gilt and Common Buttons
Duck Padding
Cotton Flannels
Muslins. Laces
Ribbons, green Barage, &c

DOMESTICS.

200 bales brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings;
50 do Methuen Ticks; 20 do common do;
30 do Ginghams, Checks and Stripes;
150 do Pelise Wadding and Batting; 50 do Wicking;
100 do Cotton Warp; 50 cases round top Hats.

—ALSO—

100 cases men's thick Boots; 20 do boys' do do;
30 do do calf do; 50 do do thick Shoes, extra quality
50 do women's leather walking do;
50 do do morocco do;
40 do do morocco Slippers; 20 do do cloth do;
30 do boys' and children's leather Shoes, &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash at
sept 14 ep3m No 69 Milk street.

Boston Coffee House,
CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE AND MILK STS. BOSTON,
(FORMERLY GALLAGHER'S.)

THE subscriber having taken the above mentioned establishment, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he will be prepared at all reasonable times to provide them every luxury the market affords, the produce of sea and land;—his Bar will be supplied with choice old Wines and Liquors. It being the intention of the subscriber that his establishment shall be inferior to none in the city, and to superintend, in person, every branch of his business, he hopes the public will afford him that patronage which has been bestowed on others. Parties, Clubs, Military and Fire Companies, &c. &c. will be furnished with retired rooms and Suppers at the shortest notice. Steaks, Chops, &c. will be served up at all hours of the day and evening. Soups ready every day from ten till two o'clock.

. Families can be supplied with Hot Dinners, sent to any part of the city.

The establishment was opened on Wednesday last.

ALEXANDER McGREGOR.

N. B. A few boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. may 4

Fall Assortment of Rich and FASHIONABLE STOCKS.

KIMBALL, No. 12 Washington street, has on hand and for sale the most extensive assortment of rich and fashionable Stocks that can be found in New-England. The assortment consists in part of plain, bow and plaited satin, plain and bow velvet, plain, bow and plaited bombazine, together with every variety of fancy silks, made in the best manner and of the most fashionable styles now worn. Also silk, cotton, worsted and India rubber Suspenders of nett and webb, with double and single fronts, springs and plain; fashionable Linen Collars and Besoms; fine Linen and Cotton Shirts; deerskin, flannel, worsted, merino and lambswool Under Shirts and Drawers; fine yarn Half Hose, &c. &c., wholesale and retail. sept 21.

Provisions.

SUMNER HUDSON, No 10, South Market street, keeps constantly for sale—Beef, Pork, Ham, Lard, &c. 6m sept 14

New-England Magazine.

JUST published by J. T. BUCKINGHAM, No. XXVIII. of the New England Magazine, for October, 1833. oct 5

E. N. Stratton & Co,
No 111, WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE constantly on hand a general assortment of valuable standard and Miscellaneous Books, in the various departments of literature. Also, folio, 4to, royal 8vo, pew and pocket Bibles and Testaments, in a great variety; School Books; Fancy Goods; Cutlery; Jewelry; Gold and Silver Watches, etc. The above are warranted as good as can be found at any store in the city, and will be sold CHEAP for cash.

Booksellers, Country Merchants, School Committees, Librarians, and others in want of Books, will please call as above. 3m oct 5

New Goods.

JAMES L. LITTLE, 285 Washington street, has received a very extensive assortment of FRESH FALL GOODS, in particular, a great variety of RICH SILKS of every style and quality; 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos; French and German Thibet Merinos of all colors and qualities; Black, Blue Blk and colored Silk Velvets; English Prints; French do; Black Lace Veils; Black, White, and Green Gauze do; Black, White, and Red Merino Shawls, all sizes; Embroidered Thibet, do do; Printed do do; a large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, together with a variety of other new and fashionable Goods, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, at wholesale and retail. 2m sept 28

Watches.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, Importer of WATCHES, No 1 Washington street, has constantly for sale an extensive assortment of *GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES*, consisting of Patent Levers, Lepines, Alarms, Repeaters, capped and jewelled, day of the month, seconds, &c. which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at fair prices.

☞ Second Hand Watches, of every description, taken in exchange for new ones. 6wq sept 28

E. E. DYER,
NO 98 WASHINGTON STREET.

HAS on hand, and is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, additional supplies of the following articles, which he offers at wholesale or retail at as low prices as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the city.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, viz:—Wrought-top India and American Carved Combs, some very rich, from 3 to 15 dollars each—wrought long round combs—India wro't side combs—plain combs from $1 to 6 each—plain quill-back combs—side combs, 1 to 1 1-2 inch teeth—plain round combs—plain neck combs—dressing and pocket combs, superior quality.

IVORY COMBS, viz:—Superfine, super-superfine, extra-superfine, ne plus ultra, and extra-wide combs—ivory dressing combs—pocket combs, double and single.

IMITATION SHELL COMBS, viz:—Carved-top combs—stamped and pressed do, of various patterns.

DRESSING AND POCKET COMBS, viz:—Horn dressing combs, English, French, and American—oval, swelled case, crescent, and common pocket combs.

FANCY ARTICLES—Bead Reticules, purses and neck-laces, buckskin and fancy purses, ever-pointed silver pencil cases, lead-points, lead-pencils, silver thimbles, silver spectacles, plated and steel do, corset rings, snuff boxes, fancy boxes, wafers in boxes, ready-made pens in boxes, German shaving glasses, with drawers.

Pocket Books, &c viz: Wallet, double and single, with steel clasp and spring, note cases, memorandum books—pocket books and wallets, with plated clasps, calf, sheep-skin, and common gilt pocket books.

Brushes, &c viz:—Clothes, hair, tooth, comb and shaving brushes—shaving boxes, &c.

Beads, viz:—Black and fancy colored cut beads, black and fancy colored seed do, gilt and steel do.

Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, in all their variety.

Bear's Oil and Ward's Vegetable Oil for the Growth of the Hair.

Depilatory for removing superfluous Hair.

Vegetable Dye, for changing red or grey Hair to a beautiful brown or black. is6woetf aug 24

Swaim's Panacea.

THE experience of twelve years has given to Swaim's Panacea a distinction which its efficacy only can support, and which the constantly increasing sales declare to be well founded. It is offered as a remedy for *Scrofula, or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Ulcers* of the *Larynx*, Diseases of an *Ulcerous* character, long standing *Rheumatic Affections, White Swellings*, and Diseases of the *Bones, Syphilis*, Disorders of the *Blood*, and Diseases produced by an *Excessive Use of Mercury*. It has also been found useful as a Spring Medicine, purifying and invigorating the System.

The operation of the Panacea is to impart vigor to the whole system, while the cure is going on; it interrupts neither business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet.

As a plain and and conclusive argument in its favor, it may be observed, that it has obtained the distinction of being recommended by many celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and elsewhere.

Price $2 per bottle. For sale in any quantity, by JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr, No 1 Union street.
sept 21 3m

Foreign Leeches.

10.000 FRESH European LEECHES in good order, just received and for sale at 104 Hanover street, corner of Salem street, or will be applied at any part of the city without additional charge. Orders from the country for this article will be promptly attended to. ANDREW GEYER.
sept 7 3m

Winter Articles.

THE most extensive assortment of high price and common Undershirts and Drawers made of Flannel, Worsted, Merino, Angola and Deerskin, to be found in this city. Also fine Yarn and Merino half hose, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. sept 28

WILLIAM H. MILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NOS. 4 & 6, FANEUIL HALL,
BOSTON.
sep 7

Fireman's Insurance Company,

OFFICE, No 13 State street, Boston—gives notice, that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to law, and that they insure against *LOSS BY FIRE*, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

$30,000:

and on *FACTORIES* and other property at a distance from the city, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

Sec. 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department." THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary. 2m sept 7

Flannels.

BENJAMIN JACOBS, Jr, No 44 Washington street, (a few doors North of State street,) has received his Autumn supply of White Flannels, comprising an extensive assortment, viz.—Rogers' Patent Flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing; Ganze do; Midgeley's English Flannels, a superior article, manufactured of the finest Saxony Wool;—single and double milled do; 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 white Flannels, extra fine; unbleached and undressed Flannels; Cotton and Wool Flannels; Milled do; extra fine Gauze Flannels, widths 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4; fine scarlet and orange figured Flannels. tf sep 7

Broadcloths, Ladies' Cloths and CASSIMERES,

AT THE VARIETY CLOTH STORE, 48 WASHINGTON STREET, EIGHT DOORS FROM STATE STREET.

JOHN H. PRAY has received by late arrivals, an extensive assortment of *BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES* and *HABIT & PELISSE CLOTHS*, which he offers by the piece, or at retail at the lowest prices.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH and *AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS*—colors, wool dyed Blacks, Blues, Browns, Olives, Greens, Mulberry, Adelaides, Drabs and Steel and Oxford Mixtures—among which, are some of high cost, and those who are desirous of obtaining fashionable and durable Cloths, are invited to examine them.

LADIES' BROADCLOTHS, QUEENS CLOTHS or *HABIT CLOTHS*, of English and German Manufacture, comprising a great variety of colors, such as Greens, Mulberrys, Burgundy Claret, Olives, Browns, Crimson, Blues, dark and light shades, and Blacks.

LONDON CASSIMERES,—colors, Drabs, Blues, Blacks and Fancy, Claret, Steel and Oxford Mixtures.

FRENCH BLACK CASSIMERES, of the best quality.

AMERICAN CASSIMERES, comprising all fashionable colors and mixtures, which are equal to imported in quality and for the permanence of their dyes.

MILLED BROADCLOTHS and *KERSEYS*, for Surtouts.

IRONING CLOTHS—a scarce article.

PETERSHAMS, Lion Skin, Coatings, Pilot and Frieze Cloths.

VESTINGS—comprising Silk, Valencia, Toilnett and Marseilles, of the newest fashions.

GOAT'S HAIR and *IMITATION CAMBLETS*—*FRENCH, GERMAN* and *ENGLISH* 6-4 and 3-4 *MERINO CLOTHS*—*CIRCASSIANS*—Plaids, real Scotch, Tartan, and 8-4 Merino; Best Rose Blankets; Brown and Bleached Linens; Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings; English and American White and Colored Flannels; Silk Velvets; Buckram; Padding; Canvass; Colored Cambrics; Silk, Twist and Thread; Gilt Coat Buttons; Fancy ditto, for children; Lasting and Twist ditto; Merino Shawls and Leghorn Hats, &c. &c.

A general assortment of Goods adapted to *AUTUMN* and *WINTER*, which Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, and are assured that they will be sold by the Piece or Yard, at the very lowest price.

THIS is the Standard Composition unrivalled for Excellence, Economy and Despatch, for sale at the WAREHOUSE, No. 28, Brattle street. april 20

More New Articles.

GUM ELASTIC VEST SPRINGS. Just finished, a year's stock of this article. Gentlemen unacquainted with this Spring are not aware of the comparison it bears to the patented one of the late J G Shute, but they are respectfully informed that they who prefer them can be supplied at 25 cents each, half the price of the patent Vest Springs. The public are respectfully invited to call and compare them. A liberal discount made to those who buy either kind to sell again.

☞ All persons are cautioned not to manufacture or use any part of G J Shute's Patent Vest Spring and Stiffener. Sign of the Golden Suspenders, T. H. FOSTER, 4 Congress street. Successor to J G Shute.
sept 28 6w

Stationary, Fancy Goods, Morocco Work, &c.
John Marsh,
No 84 Washington street, a few doors south of State street

HAS just received his Fall supply of Foreign Stationary, Fancy and Morocco Goods, Bookbinder's Stock, &c. for sale at wholesale or retail, on accommodating terms. In particular, writing, letter and drawing papers; fancy colored, morocco, watered and gold papers; Bristol boards; tissue paper; crayon paper; enameled, embossed and gold bordered cards; playing do; elegant albums; mathematical instruments, dividers and drawing instruments; tape measures; sand boxes; shaving do; chess men; fancy and pocket inkstands; ivory and bone folders; pearl do; Rogers & Sons' razors, penknives, scissors, &c; sealing wax; wafers, Miller's quills, assorted qualities; steel pens, latest patterns; work boxes; hollywood boxes, desks, and other articles; ladies' leather reticules; bead bags and purses; elegant morocco miniature cases; miniature frames; ivory, for do; fancy glass book boxes; elegant French dressing cases; music boxes; patent yard measures; landscape alphabets; Tunbridge colored ink boxes; cigar cases; motto seals; card racks; elegant screens; transferred work boxes; lace bordered cards; cologne, honey and lavender water, and perfumery, of all kinds; Dyer's fancy morocco work, among which are bankers' cases, portfolios; writing and dressing cases, and upwards of 150 different patterns of pocket books and wallets.

Also, elegant French Morocco Work, among which are—gentlemen's dressing cases; furnished portable writing desks; souflets; portfolios; ladies' thread cases; needle books; pocket books and wallets, variety of new patterns, very rich and elegant.

Also, Addison & Co's silver pencil cases; a large and complete assortment for sale at the lowest prices, together with a great variety of other articles, catalogues of which may be had as above. sept 28

Pure India Rubber Cloths.

THOMAS WHITMARSH & CO. No. 3 Congress street, have just received from the Boston and Lynn Manufacturing Company, an invoice of Pure India Rubber Cloth, of the first quality, which they pledge themselves equal if not superior to any now in use.—These Cloths are adapted to every variety of purpose and impervious to air and water. They will be sold at wholesale and retail; and those gentlemen who wish to furnish themselves with a genuine article, at a fair price, will do well to call and examine the same.

Also, an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, Capes, Jackets, Pantaloons, Wrappers, &c. which they will